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## REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

*Journal of a Second Expedition into the Interior of Africa, from the Bight of Benin to Socotao.* By the late Commander Clapperton, R.N. To which is added, the *Journal of Richard Lander, from Kano to the Sea Coast, partly by a more Eastern Route*, &c. &c. 4to. pp. 355. London, 1829. J. Murray.

At length we are gratified with the publication of this deeply interesting volume, containing the account of those travels and events of which so many of the circumstances, as they transpired from time to time, have appeared in the columns of the *Literary Gazette*. The whole is now before us; and a narrative more likely to chain the public attention, whether we regard the melancholy sacrifice of its characters or the strangeness of its adventure, could hardly have issued from the press. Science, it is but too true, has gained little by this attempt; for, except some further guesses at, rather than approximations to, a certain knowledge of African geography,—except the names of a few towns visited by poor Clapperton on his way to Socotao from Badagry, and some others, hitherto still less known, which Lander saw on his devious returning route,—and except a strengthened surmise that the Quorra or Kowara, which discharges itself into the sea by Benin (as the River Benin or Forrao), is the Niger, and some curious details on native authorities respecting nations in the interior (given in the Appendix)—there is nothing of importance in this point of view to be gathered from the Journals. Their interest rather consists in the description of the perils which attended our brave countrymen, of the difficulties which they surmounted, of the usages of the people amongst whom they sojourned,—and of the fatal termination of their toils. Of these it is our duty to give as full an illustration as we can, and we proceed to the task.

Our readers of last year are aware that in December 1825, Captain Clapperton left Badagry for Socotao, the residence of Bello, Sultan of the Fellatahs, or, more properly, the Fellans, whose good-will he had apparently obtained in his former expedition with the lamented Denham, and who had invited a return of the British, in order that he might establish a trade with them on the southern coast. Of his companions, Mr. Dickson had been landed at Whidah,\* and Captain Pearce and Mr. Morrison, surgeon R.N. went with him, but only withstood the climate a few weeks. We do not dwell on the disappointments at not finding any of the promised messengers of Bello at the ports he had specified, or indeed such places as Funda or Raka; nor shall we occupy ourselves at present with the journey to Kano,

\* He reached Dahomey, and set out for Shar and Yori, and has not been heard of since his arrival at the former place; so that, as we have frequently stated, it is hardly possible to hope that any of the party are alive—for Pearce and Morrison soon died on their way up the country with Clapperton.

and thence to where the sultan was encamped, at a short distance from his capital. At Kano, Clapperton left Lander, his servant, with some of his baggage and the presents intended for the Sheik of Bornou; and it is clear that the desire of Bello to become possessor of these treasures was the proximate cause of the failure of the mission. These barbarians being now at war, all the pledges of good faith were forgotten; and after enduring much vexation and distress, the result was the death of our unfortunate countryman: of this, the faithful sharer of his troubles gives a natural and most affecting picture.

“On the 12th of March, 1827, (he says) I was greatly alarmed on finding my dear master attacked with dysentery. He had been complaining a day or two previously of a burning heat in his stomach, unaccompanied, however, by any other kind of pain. From the moment he was taken ill he perspired freely, and big drops of sweat were continually rolling over every part of his body, which weakened him exceedingly. It being the fast of Rhamadan, I could get no one, not even our own servants, to render me the least assistance. I washed the clothes, which was an arduous employment, and obliged to be done eight or nine times each day, lit and kept in the fire, and prepared the victuals myself; and the intermediate time was occupied in fanning my poor master, which was also a tedious employment. Finding myself unable to pay proper attention to his wants in these various avocations, I sent to Mallam Mudey, on the 13th, entreating him to send me a female slave to perform the operation of fanning. On her arrival I gave her a few beads, and she immediately began her work with spirit; but she soon relaxed in her exertions, and becoming tired, ran away, on pretence of going out for a minute, and never returned. Alla Sellakee, a young man my master had purchased on the road from Kano to take care of the camels, and whom he had invariably treated with his usual kindness, and given him his freedom, no sooner was made acquainted with his master's illness than he became careless and idle, and instead of leading the camels to the rich pasturage in the vicinity of Socotao, let them stray wherever they pleased, whilst he himself either loitered about the city, or mixed with the most degraded people in it: by this means the camels became quite lean; and being informed of the reason, I told my master, who instantly discharged him from his service. My master grew weaker daily, and the weather was insufferably hot, the thermometer being, in the coolest place, 107 at twelve in the morning, and 109 at three in the afternoon. At his own suggestion, I made a couch for him outside the hut, in the shade, and placed a mat for myself by its side. For five successive days I took him in my arms from his bed in the hut to the couch outside, and back again at sunset, after which time he was too much debilitated to be lifted from the bed on which he lay. He attempted to write once, and but once, during his illness; but be-

fore paper and ink could be brought him, he had sunk back on his pillow, completely exhausted by his ineffectual attempt to sit up in his bed.”

Lander fancied from the symptoms that he had been poisoned; but Captain C. assured him his illness proceeded from a cold caught in shooting, when he had incautiously slept on the wet ground. “For twenty days,” he continues, “my poor master remained in a low and distressed state. He told me he felt no pain; but this was spoken only to comfort me, for he saw I was dispirited. His sufferings must have been acute. During this time he was gradually, but perceptibly, declining; his body, from being robust and vigorous, became weak and emaciated; and, indeed, was little better than a skeleton. I was the only person, with one exception, he saw in his sickness. Abderachman, an Arab from Fezzan, came to him one day, and wished to pray with him after the manner of his countrymen, but was desired to leave the apartment instantly. His sleep was uniformly short and disturbed, and troubled with frightful dreams. In them he frequently reproached the Arabs aloud with much bitterness; but being an utter stranger to the language, I did not understand the tenor of his remarks. I read to him daily some portions of the New Testament, and the ninety-fifth Psalm, which he was never weary of listening to; and on Sundays added the church service, to which he invariably paid the profoundest attention. The constant agitation of mind and exertions of body I had myself undergone for so long a time, never having in a single instance slept out of my clothes, weakened me exceedingly, and a fever came on not long before my master's death, which hung upon me for fifteen days, and ultimately brought me to the very verge of the grave.”

The taking of some native medicaments, which produced no good effects—and a singularly pathetic conversation, in which he gave his last directions and advice to his affectionate comrade, are related in a simple and touching manner; and Lander proceeds: “This conversation occupied nearly two hours, in the course of which my master fainted several times, and was distressed beyond measure. The same evening he fell into a slumber, from which he awoke in much perturbation, and said he had heard with much distinctness the tolling of an English funeral bell: I entreated him to be composed, and observed that sick people frequently fancy they hear and see things which can possibly have no existence. He made no reply.”

After this, the patient rallied a little; but the sad story goes on: “On the 13th, however, being awake, I was much alarmed by a peculiar rattling noise, proceeding from my master's throat, and his breathing was loud and difficult; at the same instant he called out ‘Richard!’ in a low and hurried tone. I was immediately at his side, and was astonished at seeing him sitting upright in his bed, and staring wildly around. I held him in my arms,

and placing his head gently on my left shoulder. I gazed a moment on his pale and altered features: some indistinct expressions quivered on his lips; he strove, but ineffectually, to give them utterance, and expired without a struggle or a sigh. When I found my poor master so very ill, I called out with all my strength. 'O God, my master is dying!' which brought Pascoe and Mudey into the apartment. Shortly after the breath had left his body, I desired Pascoe to fetch some water, with which I washed the corpse. I then got Pascoe and Mudey to assist me in taking it outside of the hut, laid it on a clean mat, and wrapped it in a sheet and blanket. Leaving it in this state two hours, I put a large clean mat over the whole, and sent a messenger to Sultan Bello, to acquaint him of the mournful event, and ask his permission to bury the body after the manner of my own country, and also to know in what particular place his remains were to be interred. The messenger soon returned with the sultan's consent to the former part of my request; and about 12 o'clock at noon of the same day a person came into my hut, accompanied by four slaves, sent by Bello to dig the grave. I was desired to follow them with the corpse. Accordingly I saddled my camel, and putting the body on its back, and throwing a union-jack over it, I bade them proceed. Travelling at a slow pace, we halted at Jungavie, a small village, built on a rising ground, about five miles to the south-east of Soccatoo. The body was then taken from the camel's back and placed in a shed, whilst the slaves were digging the grave; which being quickly done, it was conveyed close to it. I then opened a prayer-book, and, amid showers of tears, read the funeral service over the remains of my valued master. Not a single person listened to this peculiarly distressing ceremony, the slaves being at some distance quarrelling, and making a most indecent noise the whole of the time it lasted. This being done, the union-jack was taken off, and the body was slowly lowered into the earth, and I wept bitterly, as I gazed for the last time upon all that remained of my generous and intrepid master."

It is scarcely possible to contemplate this lone and natural picture without great emotion, and feeling an interest in the fate of the devoted individual left to paint it, which we trust will not be disappointed in his after-life. Poor fellow! he was now desolate, friendless, surrounded by dangers, and four months' journey even from the savage coast whence he could look for an escape to his native land: a condition more pitiable could not be imagined. But he had a stout heart; and as his return is not only immediately connected with our preceding quotations, but also, to us, the most attractive portion of the volume, we shall conclude this paper from its materials.

Having obtained Bello's leave to depart, and surrendered much of Clapperton's property, such as guns, &c., Lander quitted Soccatoo on the 4th of May, with two attendants, three camels, two horses, &c., and soon joined a party of 4000 persons, "consisting of Tuarek salt-merchants returning to Kilgris, pilgrims on their way to Mecca, Goora merchants returning to Kano and Nyffé, &c. &c., all travelling in company for mutual protection, with an immense number of camels, horses, and bullocks. The merchants invariably meet at Kishna, where they disperse for their different destinations. In the same train was the King of Jacoba, with fifty slaves, which he had driven to Soccatoo as a present to the sultan, who, having

learnt the dreadful losses he had sustained in men and cattle in his wars with the Sheik of Bornou, and the number of his villages which had been plundered and burnt by the soldiers of the sheik, would not accept of them, and desired the King of Jacoba to re-conduct them to his own dominions."

Jacoba is to the south-east; and, by all accounts, the natives are cannibals, as well as the Yamams, their mountain neighbours: but of this hereafter. On the 5th, Lander almost perished on the road from thirst. "Finding (he tells us) I was unable to proceed, I ordered Pascoe to overtake the camels, his horse being fresh and vigorous, and bring me some water. I then dismounted, and sat under a tree by the road-side, whose branches afforded but an indifferent shelter against the scorching rays of an African sun, and holding the bridle of my poor horse in my hand, I implored the hundreds of Fellatas and Tuareks who were passing to sell me a drop of water; but the cold-hearted wretches refused my earnest request, observing one to another, 'He is a Kafir; let him die.' At length a young Fellata, from Footatoora, accidentally seeing me, came to the spot, exclaiming, 'Nasarah, Nasarah, triffi manora!' (Christian, Christian, go on!) I answered, 'I am faint and sick for want of water; no one will give me any; and I am so weary that I cannot proceed.' On hearing which the young man kindly gave me a small calabash full; part of which I drank, and with the remainder washed the nostrils of Bousa Jack, and sprinkled a little into his mouth. The people, who observed the Fellata performing this generous action, upbraided him in strong language for giving water to the Christian; but he, shewing them a double-barrelled gun, remarked that he had obtained it of my countrymen, who were all good men, and would do no harm. This somewhat appeased them. On examining the gun shortly afterwards, I found it to be of English manufacture, with 'Arnold, maker, London,' on its lock. I, as well as the horse, was greatly refreshed with the small quantity of water I had taken, but soon becoming again weak and dispirited, I was almost in as bad a state as on the former occasion; my legs were swollen prodigiously, and I felt the most acute pains in every part of my body. At length I perceived Pascoe, whom I had sent for water three or four hours previously, comfortably seated under a tree, and seeming to be enjoying himself much with Mudey—the camels feeding at a short distance. I had half an inclination to shoot the heartless old scoundrel, knowing as he did how keen my sufferings must have been. Reflecting, however, that the safety of my papers, and even my own life, was placed in some measure in his hands, I restrained myself, and merely asked why he did not return with the water; on which he answered, very composedly, 'I was tired.' \* \* \* On our road to Kano, the King of Jacoba became very sociable with me, and was my constant companion. He pressed me very much to visit his country, where he would do all in his power to make my stay agreeable. He told me that his neighbours, the Yamam people, who had assisted him in his war against the Sheik of Bornou, were surrounded, with some of his own people, on a plain near Jacoba, by the sheik's soldiers, who made a dreadful slaughter of them. The fight lasted a whole day, when the Yamams and people of Jacoba were entirely routed; he himself narrowly escaping being taken prisoner. The morning after, the surviving Yamams repaired to the field of action, and bearing off a

great number of the dead bodies of their enemies, made a fire, roasted, and ate them!"

At Damoy, a few days from Kano, Lander says: "The inhabitants of Gatas, discovering by some means my being a Christian, came in crowds to see me, but behaved in a quiet and orderly manner. I invited some of the most respectable of the females into my tent, which they greatly admired, and shortly afterwards presented me with milk and foarah. The natives of this, as well as every other town I have seen in this direction, are of Houssa, but tributary to the Fellatas. 5th.—At five in the morning were again on the road, and halted at the south side of Damoy, a small walled town, at 2 P.M. The inhabitants of this town informed me that the range of hills I have mentioned extended to the salt water, and are inhabited by the ferocious Yamams, whom they all declare, as did every one I had questioned on the road, to be cannibals. The Yamams formerly carried on an extensive traffic with the Houssa men, in red cloth, beads, &c., which they took in exchange for elephants' teeth: but five years before, they assassinated a gaffe of merchants, and had afterwards eaten them; since which time the Houssa people have been shy in dealing with them."

The route to Kano was finally accomplished on the 25th of May, and after staying to the 29th, Lander again set out, and passed onwards, with some curious accidents, till June 1. He passed Belhajie, a walled town, and states:

"Half an hour after, came to a spot where are two roads, one leading to Nyffé, and the other to Funda. My master had said, before his death, at Soccatoo, that if I returned through Nyffé and Youriba, the inhabitants, who must have heard of our having taken presents to Sultan Bello, with whom they were at war, would certainly assassinate me; and feeling an earnest and irrepresible desire to visit Funda, on the banks of the Niger, and trace, in a canoe, that river to Benin, without hesitation I chose the Funda road."

It seems that but for a mere chance he would have achieved this great exploit;—we return, however, to his career.

"June 4th. At eight this morning, after drying the tent, proceeded; and at eleven reached the foot of a high and craggy mountain, called Almerna, consisting of gigantic blocks of granite, fearfully piled on each other, and seeming ready to fall to the ground below. They much resemble the rocks near the Logan Stone in Cornwall, but infinitely larger. Mahomet, my servant, who is acquainted with the traditions of the natives of every part of this country, and had travelled far and near, gave me the following story: 'About 500 years ago, a queen of the Fantee nation having quarrelled with her husband about a golden stool, fled from her dominions with a great number of her subjects, and built a large town at the foot of this mountain, which she called Almerna, from which it took its name.' The town was surrounded with a stone wall, as the ruins which now remain plainly attest. \* \* \*

"7th. Left at six in the morning, and proceeding in a south-west course, arrived at a walled town called Nammaleek at twelve at noon; the north-east part of which is defended by a mountain, and the remaining parts by a high mud wall. The mountain is nearly perpendicular, and thickly covered with wood. Thousands of hyenas, tiger-cats, jackals, monkeys, &c. inhabit it; and the terrific noise they made during the night prevented me from closing my eyes. These animals are so rapacious, that the poor inhabitants cannot keep a single

bullock, sheep, or goat; in consequence of which no animal food could be obtained in the place. The chief put us into a hut, and gave us *tuah*, with a sauce made from the monkey's bread-fruit tree, which is most unpalatable stuff. I intended to stop a short time here, and take medicine; but the people coming in scores to see me, I had no opportunity of opening my box but in their presence, which I did not choose to do. This day, two Fellatas, messengers of the Sultan of Zegzeg, unfortunately saw me, and asked where I was going. On my acquainting them, they immediately rode off, and, as I subsequently learnt, returned to Zegzeg, and informed the king that I was on my way to Funda, with two asses loaded with riches, and a beautiful horse, as presents to the king of that place."

It was upon this report that he was soon after stopped, and carried back to gratify the curiosity of the majesty and court of Zegzeg. In the meantime, he relates, on the 8th: "On our journey to-day, we met, on their way to Zegzeg, as a tax to Sultan Bello from a neighbouring country, thirty slaves—men, women, and children, all apparently ill with the small-pox. The men were tied to each other by the neck, with twisted bullock's hide; but the women and children were at liberty. The inhabitants of Fullindushie were the first people I had seen in Africa who disdained to make use of any kind of dress. They laughed immoderately on seeing me; whilst I, on my part, made myself quite merry at their expense. They were soon on the most familiar footing with me, and seem an artless and good-humoured people; but disgusting in their manners, and filthy in their persons: their sheep, goats, and poultry, eat and sleep in the same hut with them, and a most intolerable stench is exhaled from all their dwellings. They do not appear to have the least affection for their offspring: a parent will sell his child for the merest trifle in the world, with no more remorse or repugnance than he would a chicken. They invariably wear a large piece of blue glass, in the shape of a semicircle, in their upper and lower lip; and a piece of red wood, about the size of a man's thumb, dangles from their ears. They rub red clay, softened with an oil extracted from the guinea-nut, over their heads and bodies, which by no means improves their appearance. Their features do not resemble in any way those of the negro, but are fine and handsome, and bear great similitude to the European. The inhabitants make fetishes, like the natives of Yariha."

On the 12th, "crossed the river at nine o'clock this morning, the water reaching to our chins; and immediately proceeded towards Cuttup, where we arrived after three hours' travelling. Having heard, on my route, so many different reports of Cuttup, its wealth, population, and celebrated market, I was rather surprised on finding it to consist of nearly five hundred small villages, almost adjoining each other: nearly the whole of which occupy a vast and beautiful plain, adorned with the finest trees. Here, for the first time since leaving the coast, I saw plantain, palm, and cocoonut trees, in great abundance, and in a flourishing condition; the country resembling, in a striking manner, some parts of Yariha. A considerable traffic is carried on here in slaves and bullocks; the latter are bred by Fellatas, a great number of whom reside here for no other purpose. Slaves, as well as bullocks and sheep, are exposed in the market, which is held daily; and also red cloth, gum, salt, goora-nuts, trona, beads, tobacco, country cloth, rings, needles,

cutlery articles, and honey, rice, milk, &c. People from the most distant parts of the country resort here in vast numbers to purchase these various articles. The sultan being a very great man, I thought it necessary to make him a present worthy the representative (however humble) of the King of England. I accordingly gave him four yards of blue damask, the same quantity of scarlet ditto, a print of my own gracious sovereign, and one of his royal highness the Duke of York, with several more trifling articles. In return, I received from him a sheep, the humps of two bullocks, and stewed rice sufficient for fifty men. Ten of the king's wives, on paying me a visit a day or two after my arrival, took a fancy to the gilt buttons on my jacket, which I cut off and presented to their sable majesties. Thinking them to be gold, they immediately stuck them in their ears. In this belief I took care not to undeceive them. During my stay at Cuttup I was never in want of a bullock's hump (by far the best part of the animal, weighing from twelve to fifteen pounds) for the king invariably receives, as a tax from the butchers, the hump of every bullock they slaughter; and one or two were sent me by his wives each day. Being in want of money, I sent to the market and informed the people I had needles and beads to sell; on which several buyers came into my hut and purchased freely, giving me fifteen or twenty cowries each for the needles, whilst the Arabs could only get ten at most for theirs: but whether they conceived my needles to be superior, or whether it was the desire of obtaining something of a white man, I did not learn. Unlike the princes of Houssa, Borgoo, Nyffé, Cuttumkora, and of other places in the interior, the Sultan of Cuttup gives his wives unrestricted liberty. An old woman came to me one afternoon, full of grief, informing me of her having frequently been robbed of the little money she had saved from her earnings, from holes in her hut, where she had hid it, by some of her neighbours and acquaintances. She entreated me to let her have a charm to prevent such dishonest acts in future. Being ever willing to oblige the simple-hearted Africans, I gave her a teaspoonful of common sweet oil, in a small phial, telling her that she must on her return to her hut pour it into the hole in which she intended concealing her money; and that if any one but herself touched the money while there, without her permission, he would not long survive. I advised her by all means to give the virtues of this charm as extensive a circulation as possible, and I had no doubt she would not be robbed again. The poor old woman could not express the gratitude she felt for my kindness; she dropped on her knees before me, thanked me in the warmest terms, and pressed me to accept of forty cowries, the only money she had then in the world. Of course I refused to deprive the old woman of her substance, and sent her away highly pleased with the treatment she had received."

On the 19th Lander had reached Dunrora, a town of 4000 inhabitants, and was within twelve or thirteen days of the promised Funda, whence four days would carry him to the salt water, when, as he was loading his beasts and preparing to depart, four armed men rode up at full gallop and obliged him to retrace his steps to Zegzeg.

*Tales of Passion.* By the Author of "Gilbert Earle." 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1829. Colburn.

This work before us is one belonging to an

advanced period of literature; when the incidents of invention, somewhat exhausted, make the author turn to sentiment rather than adventure, and feelings are more dwelt upon than facts. The tales of knightly deeds, of haunted towers, of handitti, have had their day, as well as those of beauty in distress, unknown orphans turning out dukes at least, elopements, &c. But the novelist has changed only to enlarge his field; from the earliest page given to the delineation of character, whether as matter of ridicule or sentiment, his store of *matériel* became inexhaustible. The human heart, like the human countenance, is endless in its variety;—the tree, the flower, the bird, the beast, resemble each other, till the likeness is that of identity: the oaks at Dodona were but like those in any English park; the steed of the Macedonian might be but as the race-horse of Newmarket. Not so with the face of man;—the statue, the picture, come down to us, and we trace similarity, but no sameness; for where can be found two human beings whose individuality could be mistaken?—and the varieties of mind are still more infinite: the routine of circumstances may and will be the same—the battle may be fought, the orator and statesman contend for the high places, the festival assemble the young, and the thousand great and little events of life be alike,—but the spirit which vivifies them will be different; even as our present age bears no resemblance to its predecessors, so those in futurity are equally likely to differ from our own. While hope and fear, sorrow and happiness, remain in the world, no fear for our libraries—but their size. The pages before us are devoted to the development of the passions—those masters and mysteries of our nature.

It is a very difficult thing to put the language of strong passion on paper: spoken in the turbulent excess of the moment, while the ear that listens is agitated as the lip that speaks, forgotten from the very exhaustion which follows,—the most intense periods of our life are those which leave the least record of their expression. Repeat the words which at the time seem so cold and meaningless, and even we ourselves will exclaim against their exaggeration; and yet, to the latest hour of our lives, an impression, rather than a memory of them, lingers in the heart, yielding a strange, intuitive sympathy with the picture, which relies on association for its truth, where our feelings are sufficiently alive to look with scorn upon the weak outline, or faint colour, and yet enough deadened to make ridicule a dangerous test of criticism. It is no small praise to say that Mr. St. Leger has steered well the dead sea of coldness on the one hand, and the stormy caps of exaggeration on the other. The second tale in these volumes is a master-piece of its kind; a more powerful delineation of character worked upon till its very nature is changed, of the fearful links which bind one evil passion to another, was never, we think, drawn: it is impossible to give an idea of the interest; all we can do is to detach enough to create a desire for the rest.

"The dancer was a young girl apparently about sixteen; she was slender and finely formed, like most of her race, but she was already of a height beyond their ordinary low stature, and had the appearance of not being yet arrived at her full growth. A petticoat of bright scarlet displayed an ankle, combining, like the fetlock of an Arabian horse, delicacy, activity, and grace, in a singular degree. The fine voluptuous outline of her limbs, at her early age, gave token, to a practised eye like



that of Oberfeldt, of the perfection which it would attain in the maturity of womanly beauty. Her scarf was disposed around her bosom in a manner somewhat fantastic indeed, but highly picturesque and graceful,—while her abundant tresses of coal-black hair were for their only covering and ornament, intertwined with a few ears of wheat and corn-flowers, apparently just plucked from the fields. Her skin was dark in complexion—but of that exquisite clearness, and extreme delicacy of texture, which almost render it doubtful whether it be surpassed by the most perfect fairness. It might be called

—that clear obscure,  
So softly dark, and darkly pure,

which we may suppose to have existed upon Cleopatra's cheek. Of her eyes—those gems which form the crown and completion to the golden circle of beauty—the description has already been given in the motto at the head of this chapter.\* The air to which she danced was wild and irregular, and the dance was accommodated to its varying expression. Now, it was spirited, animated, and even triumphant—and in such parts, the young Bohemian's step became more rapid and decided—her eye flashed, and she swung her tambourine into the air, with a free and even fierce gesture, bespeaking exultation and pride. Then would come a sudden pause, and the music would recommence with a slow and soft measure; the bright eye then became languid and beseeching—the movements and the whole bearing insinuating and subdued. Next, the tone was of sorrow and dejection—and this versatile creature sank her head upon her breast, drooped her instrument by her side, and trailed her steps slowly and sadly on the ground. Then again the music burst forth into liveliness and joy—and again she sprang into the air, like the wild deer starting from the covert; and the dance ended as it had begun, with the display of mingled activity, brilliancy, and grace. The count gazed in wonder upon a creature so beautiful and so striking. The graceful agility with which she danced—the picturesque movements and attitudes which were displayed in the performance on her instrument—and, above all, the face of youthful loveliness which beamed and sparkled with the exercise—all these were calculated to impress with surprise and delight one who loved, and could appreciate, beauty as much as Oberfeldt. A man who has studied it as he had done, is necessarily something of a physiognomist; and, as he contemplated fixedly the countenance of this fascinating being, he thought he could perceive in it something superior to the lot which seemed to be her's, together with a consciousness of that superiority. The expression of her eye was not always in accordance with the smile upon her lip;—a glance, now of weariness, now of disdain, was very perceptible to one who looked with scrutiny;—and the smile itself was frequently 'in such a sort' as though 'her spirit scorned itself that it could be moved to smile' for such purposes, and upon such people. These indications were not, indeed, open and plain. To the great majority of the spectators she appeared as mirthful, as well as active, as Terpsichore; it was only to him who possessed the talisman of refined observation and acute deduction, that they were visible. At least, he

\* "She had the Asiatic eye,  
Dark as above us is the sky;  
But through it stole a tender light,  
Like the first moonrise at midnight:  
Large, dark, and swimming in the stream  
Which seem'd to melt to its own beam:  
All love, half languor, and half fire,  
Like saluts that at the stake expire."—Byron.

read them thus;—though, perhaps, he might be so quicksighted as to see that which did not exist—he might invest her with the feelings he thought most suited to her position, and then imagine that he traced them in her aspect. As the dance ended, she held the tambourine horizontally—though without any more direct supplication. The spectators showered money upon it, and the count threw in a golden dollar. The largeness of the sum caused the eyes of the Bohemian, which were cast down during the whole of this proceeding, to be raised to the person who bestowed it. She looked into the face of Oberfeldt, as though to read the motive of his lavishness; and it seemed that the expression which she found there was peculiar and apparent—for her eyes were on the instant again lowered, and a suffusion of blushes spread over her face and brow. As the crowd began to move from the spot, the count drew near to the side of the young Bohemian. 'You dance enchantingly,' he said to her in a low tone; 'I never beheld such exquisite expression. By whom were you taught?' 'By the women of our tribe,' she answered. 'Had you no other instructors?' 'None.' 'Strange!' muttered the count. He was silent for a short time, but still continued by the Bohemian's side, with his eyes rivetted upon her. She seemed conscious of his gaze; for she kept her eyes fixed upon the ground, and the 'eloquent blood' spoke in her cheek. 'There can be no deception in this,' thought Oberfeldt; 'this is either nature or the perfection of art; and a creature so young cannot have attained such power of simulation: the soul which now burns in blushes upon that cheek was surely not meant to inform the frame of a wandering Bohemian.' 'May I ask your name?' he added aloud. 'They call me Mabel,' answered the Bohemian. 'Have you no second name?' 'Our tribe are all sprung from the same stock—we are distinguished among each other but by one name.' 'Are your parents among your companions?' asked Oberfeldt, glancing his eyes as he spoke over the rest of the party. 'My parents died while I was yet an infant,' said Mabel; and the count felt pleasure at the answer;—for in the wild features of the Bohemians he traced expression too suited to their lot, to make him feel willing that any of them should have given birth to a being so interesting as that by his side. He was again silent for a few moments, and then added—'Do you stay till the end of the fair?' 'We do.' 'We shall meet again, then,' said the count; 'farewell!' As he turned from her, Mabel raised her large eyes upon him, and for the first time fixedly surveyed him, as he walked away. She looked after him till he disappeared in the crowd; and a heavy sigh struggled from her bosom, as she followed her party to exhibit in another quarter of the fair."

A few insulated passages, and we have done. "I do not wonder that such a character should create a strong effect. In these our days, strong passion is so rare—every thing is so cold and so conventional,—that it is quite natural that the exhibition of intense and headlong feelings should possess powerful interest. Where do we now find love like that of Pyrrhus, of Hermione, of Oreste? Alas!—and a spark of her own ardent feelings overcame, for the moment, the strict caution with which she usually regulated every action and word—'Alas! if such love as this were reciprocal, it would need far beyond the powers even of Racine to paint it. But when, in truth, did any such ever exist?—Where do we

find a woman like Hermione, of whose love a man might indeed be proud—whose love, in a word, deserves the name, a name so often abused, so basely prostituted—where do we find a woman like this whom man is able to appreciate? It is his nature to dread strength of mind, lest it should prove superiority,—to shrink from strength of passion, for he feels nothing within him to answer such as that. For a moment, indeed, he may feel or fancy admiration, even affection, for her; but, in the end, he has always, like Pyrrhus, 'a Troyenne'—a cold, feeble, passionless being, whose strongest love would be pale and poor in the comparison, and which, such as it is, he often does not possess. And yet, it is for such as these that the Hermiones of the real world are abandoned and slighted. \* \* \*

"Light streamed throughout the vast and gilded rooms—rich perfumes loaded the air—music rose in measures of gaiety—and beauty added its crowning influence to this scene of brilliancy and fascination. But where these things do not dazzle and intoxicate, they are apt to breed coldness and disgust;—it is seldom that there is a medium;—on the one hand, it is either a young spirit that is lapped in this false elysium, or it is one which shrinks from itself, and wilfully seeks excitement and forgetfulness; on the other, it is a mind that has tasted of the sparkling draught, and is conscious of its concealed bitterness—that has mingled in such scenes till it knows their falsity and heartlessness, and turns revolted from them to seek the purer and more real feelings of uncorrupted nature. \* \* \*

"But it is always thus: they who commit great crimes, springing from violent passions, ever look with scorn upon lesser sins, rising from more ordinary motives. In addition to that self-deception which exists in all as to their own faults—the moving temptations being almost wholly dwelt on, and the consequent guilt being nearly overlooked,—in addition to this prevailing principle, the very intensity of the crime gives it, in the eyes of its unhappy committer, an adventitious dignity—nay, I incline to believe that the same sentiment exists, though in a minor degree, in even uninterested and unprejudiced persons."

"Those who have never been out of England, where no scene is reckoned possible unless the sun shines directly upon it, to render its temperature endurable, can form no idea of the effect, in a southern climate, of a cool deep valley, winding between hills covered to their tops with the greenest of all possible trees, and admitting, from its narrowness, only sunlight sufficient to throw a gorgeous gleam of gold upon the summit of the tufted woods on one of the hills which bound it. It was through one of these beautiful glens that we now passed. Our road lay along the side of a small brook, which wound down the valley towards the Tagus; and which, coming from the more distant hills, gave the most beautiful freshness to the verdure as it flowed along. The scent of the orange-flowers in bloom added the most delicious fragrance to the air; and though I have been often content to think, with Morris, that 'the shady side of Pall Mall' was as cool and rural a summer residence as the heart of man could desire, yet I confess that the whole scene, its actual beauty, its foreign aspect (which is always in itself romantic), and the reflection of the strange and stirring circumstances which placed me where I was, did, to a certain extent, act upon my senses and my feelings; and, altogether, I undoubtedly arrived at the convent a very different sort of person from what



I am when I mount guard at St. James's. The convent itself stands in the most lovely part of this lovely valley. It is a large, white, gable-ended building, with small pinnacles, and a tower to contain the chime of bells. It has not the ancient, stern, and somewhat gloomy appearance of the remains of our old abbeys in England; but yet it does not look in the slightest degree garish or worldly. Standing, as it did when we approached it, and as it must do by far the greater part of the day, in the deep shadow of the hill, and relieved against the fine rich green of the full woods,—it appeared calm and secluded, yet not otherwise than cheerful—solitary in its sense of peacefulness, but not in that of desolation.\*

Of the two other tales, the first is very exquisitely touched in many parts, but as a whole, too long for its materials; the other, *Second Love*, a romantic and interesting story, but wanting the originality of its predecessor.

We have a strong objection to make, however, to the painfully frequent introduction of the name of God in exclamations on every occasion; and, as a piece of general criticism, we would add, that Mr. St. Leger draws his male characters far too closely after the pattern of mere town profligates. We do not believe that the man of experience in dissipation and vice is the being to fascinate the other sex; on the contrary, one spark of real nature and sincere passion will produce a greater effect than all the knowledge of the world in the world.

*Travels in Arabia, comprehending an Account of those Territories in the Hedjaz which the Mohammedans regard as Sacred.* By the late J. L. Burckhardt. 4to. pp. 500. London, 1829. Colburn.

It has been said, that a great book is a great evil; if it be so, we have had a visitation of great evils since our last No. But, like good Christians, we are disposed to receive our afflictions with resignation, and even cheerfulness, and turn them to as beneficial an end as we can. Thus we have already made a praiseworthy use of Clapperton and Lander's quarto;—we have re-considered Mr. Sharon Turner's History, quarto;—we have turned again to Buckingham's quarto, somewhat purified in consequence of our remarks, which were made on a copy previous to publication;—and we now (thinking nothing, as it were, of octavos, duodecimos, and the smaller shoals of 18mos, 24mos, 32mos, and pamphlets) address ourselves with pleasure to a third volume of the valuable *Travels* of Burckhardt, published by authority of the Association for Promoting the Discovery of the Interior of Africa.

This quarto treats of a part of the globe which is possessed of great interest, and which, though amply described by elder historians and travellers, is very imperfectly known in its more modern relations. Burckhardt visited the holy land of Mohammed and his followers about fourteen years ago, when the Pasha of Egypt had defeated and driven out the Wahabys, and superseded the authority of the Sherif of Mekka. An able preface, from the pen of the editor, Sir William Ouseley, prepares us for as perfect a detail of the traveller's residence in the Hedjaz as could be produced from his posthumous papers; and for the fourth and last volume is promised an account of the Arabs of the desert, and particularly the sect of Wahabys. It is unnecessary for us to enter upon any definition of the boundaries, divisions, or names of Arabia; and we therefore commence with our author at Djidda, the port of Mekka, where he ap-

peared, as in his former peregrinations in Syria, Egypt, &c. in the character of a Musliman.\* Now, though Djidda is a town which furnishes much matter of curious observation (and to which we shall probably return), yet as Mekka presents still more striking particulars, we hope we shall be excused if in the first instance we direct our readers' notice to that celebrated city.

At Tayf,† Burckhardt (whose sagacity and acquaintance with the suspicious, mercenary, cunning, and intriguing character of the natives amongst whom he roamed, taught him well how to conduct himself) found that he was rather a prisoner at large than a guest; and disguising his anxious wish to visit Mekka, he procured the means of proceeding thither. Speaking of the pasha, he says—

"To remain for any length of time at Tayf, in a sort of polite imprisonment, was little to my taste; yet I could not press my departure without increasing his suspicions. This was manifest after my first interview with the pasha and the kadhys; and I knew that the reports of Bosari might considerably influence the mind of Mohammed. Under these circumstances, I thought the best course was to make Bosari tired of me, and thus induce him involuntarily to forward my views. I therefore began to act at his house with all the petulance of an Osmanly. It being the Ramadhan, I fasted during the day, and at night demanded a supper apart; early on the following morning I called for an abundant breakfast, before the fast re-commenced. I appropriated to myself the best room which his small house afforded; and his servants were kept in constant attendance upon me. Eastern hospitality forbids all resentment for such behaviour; I was, besides, a great man, and on a visit to the pasha. In my conversations with Bosari, I assured him that I felt myself most comfortably situated at Tayf, and that its climate agreed perfectly with my health; and I betrayed no desire of quitting the place for the present. To maintain a person in my character for any length of time at Tayf, where provisions of all kinds were much dearer than in London, was a matter of no small moment; and a petulant guest is every where disagreeable. The design, I believe, succeeded perfectly; and Bosari endeavoured to persuade the pasha that I was a harmless being, in order that I might be the sooner dismissed. I had been six days at Tayf, but seldom went out, except to the castle in the evening, when

\* After residing awhile at Djidda, he went to Tayf, the head quarters of the Egyptian army, and thence returned to Mekka as a pilgrim, and performed the usual rites, which enabled him to witness and describe the Mohammedan ceremonies, see the mosque and famous Kaaba, &c. &c. From Mekka he went to Medina, which also, together with places in the vicinity, he describes: from Medina he travelled to Yembo, and from Yembo to Cairo; and accounts of the route, &c. of Yembo close this volume.

† The following curious anecdote may here be referred to: "During my stay at Tayf (says the author), letters arrived from Constantinople, across the desert, by way of Damascus, bringing to the pasha a Turkish translation of the treaty of peace concluded at Paris. After having read it several times, he ordered his Turkish writer to explain it to me in Arabic, word for word. This occupied us in a private apartment several hours. I then returned to the audience, and was desired by the pasha to tell him my opinion of the treaty. Referring to a Turkish atlas, copied from European maps, and printed at Constantinople, he made me point out to him the new limits of Belgium, the islands Mauritius and Tobago, the position of Genoa, &c. &c. With respect to the latter place, a curious mistake occurred. It had been stated to me that Genoa was ceded to the Swedes, which I could not credit. Upon inquiry, I found that Genoa and Switzerland were meant; a town and country which, I am sorry to say, were not comprised in the geographical knowledge of a Turkish viceroys. The mistake, however, was easily made; for in Turkish, Geneva is written like Genoue, and Sweden is pronounced Shwit."

Bosari asked whether my business with the pasha was likely to prevent me much longer from pursuing my travels, and visiting Mekka. I replied that I had no business with the pasha, though I had come to Tayf at his desire; but that my situation was very agreeable to me, possessing so warm and generous a friend as he, my host. The next day he renewed the subject, and remarked that it must be tiresome to live entirely among soldiers, without any comforts or amusements, unacquainted, besides, as I was, with the Turkish language. I assented to this; but added, that being ignorant of the pasha's wishes, I could determine on nothing. This brought him to the point I wished. "This being the case," said he, "I will, if you like, speak to his highness on the subject." He did so in the evening, before I went to the castle; and the pasha told me, in the course of conversation, that as he understood I wished to pass the last days of Ramadhan at Mekka (a suggestion originating with Bosari), I had better join the party of the kadhys, who was going there to the feast, and who would be very glad of my company. This was precisely such a circumstance as I wished for. The departure of the kadhys was fixed for the 7th of September, and I hired two asses, the usual mode of conveyance in this country, in order to follow him."

This was an excellent ruse, and for an excellent purpose: we have met with many persons in this country who made themselves very troublesome inmates in the houses of their entertainers, without having so plausible a pretext for it, or going off when their disagreeable behaviour had induced their hosts to smooth the way for that event. Burckhardt, on the contrary, took leave, and set out for Mekka; and he relates as follows:

"In passing by Wady Mohram, I assumed the ihram, as being now for the first time about to visit Mekka and its temple. The ihram consists of two pieces of linen, or woollen, or cotton cloth, one of which is wrapped round the loins, and the other thrown over the neck and shoulders, so as to leave part of the right arm uncovered. Every garment must be laid aside before this is put on. Any piece of stuff will answer the purpose; but the law ordains that there shall be no seams in it, nor any silk or ornaments; and white is considered preferable to any other colour. White Indian cambric is usually employed for the purpose; but rich hadjys use, instead of it, white Cashmere shawls which have not flowered borders. The head remains totally uncovered. It is not permitted to have the head shaved, in conformity with the oriental habits, until it is permitted also to lay aside the ihram. The instep must likewise be uncovered: those, accordingly, who wear shoes, either cut a piece out of the upper-leather, or have shoes made on purpose, such as the Turkish hadjys usually bring with them from Constantinople. Like most of the natives, I wore sandals while dressed in the ihram. Old age and disease are excuses for keeping the head covered; but this indulgence must be purchased by giving alms to the poor. The sun's rays become extremely troublesome to persons bare-headed; but although the law forbids that the head should be protected by any thing in immediate contact with it, there is no prohibition against the use of umbrellas, and with these most of the northern hadjys are provided; while the natives either brave the sun's rays, or merely tie a rag to a stick, and make a little shade, by turning it towards the sun. Whether assumed in summer or in winter, the ihram is equally inconvenient and prejudicial to health."

particularly among the northern Mohammedans, who, accustomed to thick woollen clothes, are at this period obliged to leave them off for many days; yet the religious zeal of some who visit the Hedjaz is so ardent, that if they arrive even several months previous to the Hadj, they vow on taking the ihram, in approaching Mekka, not to throw it off till after the completion of their pilgrimage to Arafat; and thus they remain for months covered, night and day, only with this thin cloak; for the law forbids any other covering even at night; but with this few hadjys strictly comply. When the ancient Arabs performed their pilgrimage to the idols at Mekka, they also took the ihram; but that pilgrimage was fixed to a certain period of the year—probably autumn; for although the Arabs computed by lunar months they inserted one month every three years; and thus the month of the pilgrimage did not vary in its season, as at present. The intercalation of a month, established two hundred years before Islam, was prohibited by the Koran, which ordained that the same pilgrimage should be continued, in honour of the living God, which had before been performed in honour of idols, but that it should be fixed to a lunar month; thus its period became irregular, and in the space of thirty-three years was gradually changed from the depth of winter to the height of summer. The person covered by the ihram, or, as he is called, El Mohrem, is not obliged to abstain from particular kinds of food as ancient Arabians, who, during the time of wearing it, did not taste butter, among other things; but he is enjoined to behave decently, not to curse, or quarrel, not to kill any animal not even a flea on his body, nor to communicate with the other sex. The ihram of the women consists of a cloak, which they wrap completely about them, with a veil so close that not even their eyes can be seen: according to the law, their hands and ankles must be covered; but this rule they generally disregard."

The pilgrim reached Mekka about mid-day and says—"Whoever enters Mekka, whether pilgrim or not, is enjoined by the law to visit the Temple immediately, and not to attend to any worldly concern whatever, before he has done so. We crossed the line of shops and houses, up to the gates of the mosque, where my ass-driver took his fare and set me down. Here I was accosted by half-a-dozen metowef, or guides to the holy places, who knew, from my being dressed in the ihram, that I intended to visit the Kaaba. I chose one of them as my guide, and, after having deposited my baggage in a neighbouring shop, entered the mosque at the gate called Bab-es-Salam, by which the new-comer is recommended to enter. The ceremonies to be performed in visiting the mosque are the following: 1. certain religious rites to be practised in the interior of the temple; 2. the walk between Szafe and Meroua; 3. the visit to the Omra. These ceremonies ought to be repeated by every Moslem whenever he enters Mekka from a journey further than two days' distance, and they must again be more particularly performed at the time of the pilgrimage to Arafat."

These ceremonies are particularly described, but at too great length for the limits of any review; and we pass to the remarkable account of the rites which preceded them, and on which they seem to have been founded, as many of the Roman Catholic rites were upon those of Paganism.

Prior to the age of Mohammed, when idolatry prevailed in Arabia, the Kaaba was regarded as a sacred object, and visited with

religious veneration by persons who performed the towaf nearly in the same manner as their descendants do at present. The building, however, was, in those times, ornamented with three hundred and sixty idols, and there was a very important difference in the ceremony; for men and women were then obliged to appear in a state of perfect nudity, that their sins might be thrown off with their garments. The Mohammedan Hadj or pilgrimage, and the visit to the Kaaba, are, therefore, nothing more than a continuation and confirmation of the ancient custom. In like manner, Szafe and Meroua were esteemed by the old Arabians as holy places, which contained images of the gods Motam and Nehyk; and here the idolaters used to walk from the one place to the other, after their return from the pilgrimage to Arafat. Here, if we may believe Mohammedan tradition, Hadjer, the mother of Ismayl, wandered about in the Desert, after she had been driven from Abraham's house, that she might not witness the death of her infant son, whom she had laid down almost expiring from thirst; when the angel Gabriel appearing, struck the ground with his foot, which caused the well of Zemzem immediately to spring forth. In commemoration of the wanderings of Hadjer, who in her affliction had gone seven times between Szafe and Meroua, the walk from one place to the other is said to have been instituted. El Azrak relates that, when the idolatrous Arabs had concluded the ceremonies of the Hadj at Arafat, all the different tribes that had been present, assembled, on their return to Mekka, at the holy place called Szafe, there to extol, in loud and impassioned strains, the glory of their ancestors, their battles, and the fame of their nation. From each tribe, in its turn, arose a poet who addressed the multitude. "To our tribe," exclaimed he, "belonged such and such eminent warriors and generous Arabs; and now," he added, "we boast of others." He then recited their names, and sang their praises; concluding with a strain of heroic poetry, and an appeal to the other tribes, in words like the following:—"Let him who denies the truth of what I have said, or who lays claim to as much glory, honour, and virtue, as we do, prove it here!" Some rival poet then arose, and celebrated in similar language the equal or superior glory attached to his own tribe, endeavouring, at the same time, to undervalue or ridicule his rival's pretensions. To allay the animosity and jealousies produced by this custom, or, perhaps, to break the independent spirit of his fierce Bedouins, Mohammed abolished it by a passage in the Koran, which says:—"When you have completed the rites of the pilgrimage, remember God, as you formerly were wont to commemorate your forefathers, and with still greater fervency." Thus, probably, was removed the cause of many quarrels; but, at the same time, this stern lawgiver destroyed the influence which the songs of those rival national bards exercised over the martial virtues and literary genius of their countrymen. The visit of the Omra was likewise an ancient custom. Mohammed retained the practice; and it is said that he frequently recited his evening prayers on that spot. Having completed the fatiguing ceremonies of the Towaf and Say, I had a part of my head shaved, and remained sitting in the barber's shop, not knowing any other place of repose. I inquired after lodgings, but learned that the town was already full of pilgrims, and that many others, who were expected, had engaged apartments. After some time, however, I found a man who offered me

a ready-furnished room: of this I took possession, and having no servant, boarded with the owner. He and his family, consisting of a wife and two children, retired into a small, open court-yard, on the side of my room. The landlord was a poor man from Medina, and by profession a metowaf, or *cicerone*. Although his mode of living was much below that of even the second class of Mekkawys, yet it cost me fifteen piastres a day; and I found, after we parted, that several articles of dress had been pilfered from my travelling sack; but this was not all: on the feast-day he invited me to a splendid supper, in company with half a dozen of his friends, in my room, and on the following morning he presented me with a bill for the whole expense of this entertainment. The thousands of lamps lighted during Ramadhan in the great mosque, rendered it the nightly resort of all foreigners at Mekka; here they took their walk, or sat conversing till after midnight. The scene presented altogether a spectacle which (excepting the absence of women) resembled rather an European mid-night assemblage, than what I should have expected in the sanctuary of the Mohammedan religion. The night which closes Ramadhan, did not present those brilliant displays of rejoicing that are seen in other parts of the East; and the three subsequent days of the festival are equally devoid of public amusements. A few swinging machines were placed in the streets to amuse children, and some Egyptian jugglers exhibited their feats to multitudes assembled in the streets; but little else occurred to mark the feast, except a display of gaudy dresses, in which the Arabians surpass both Syrians and Egyptians. I paid the visit, customary on occasion of this feast, to the kadhy; and at the expiration of the third day, (on the 15th of September,) set out for Djidda, to complete my travelling equipments, which are more easily procured there than at Mekka. On my way to the coast, I was nearly made prisoner at Bahra by a flying corps of Wahabys. My stay at Djidda was prolonged to three weeks, chiefly in consequence of sore legs; a disease very prevalent on this unhealthy coast, where every bite of a gnat, if neglected, becomes a serious wound. About the middle of October I returned to Mekka."

Here the author enters upon a minute description of the place and its celebrated buildings; but our space forbids our discussing these copious topics at present.

#### Twelve Years' Military Adventures.

In continuing our notice of this work we are compelled, this week, to brevity; but we purpose further illustration. The following is a smart picture of European manners in the East:—

"I know there were many, particularly among the younger branches of the army, who complained that they could not get into society at the presidency; but I cannot help thinking that the fault was, in some degree, their own. They were either too proud or too idle to seek it. Sullenly shutting themselves up in their barracks, or in obscure quarters in the Black Town, they expected that men accustomed to have court paid to them for their situations, or engaged in official business, would, or could, go out of their way to find them out. If at a ball, they would complain of the impossibility of procuring partners; but this they owed chiefly to their want of acquaintance; for I did not observe, that the ladies—that is the married ones—gave themselves greater airs in India than

elsewhere. In fact, a *mère de famille*, from the scarcity of petticoats, thinks it becomes her to be as gay, if not gayer, than single ladies in England. With a Miss it is quite different; for if her appearance be such as to render her desirable as a partner in a dance, she is also, for the same reason, considered by many as a desirable partner in a more important concern, and therefore not likely to be left at liberty to dance with a subaltern, even if she should feel disposed to accept that honour, which is not at all probable. Indeed, the matrimonial market in India is much the same as other markets for live stock, where the best possible price is obtained for the article. The first bull after the arrival of a fleet from Europe may be considered as a kind of fair day, where the new-comers of the softer sex are shewn off, and where every family, that has the advantage of possessing a fresh attraction, whether of its own or consigned to it from the mother country, takes care to appear. The rank or property of the squire is the price offered for the article; and in estimating this, the gradations from a member of council or general to an ensign or assistant-surgeon are as well understood and as clearly defined as the gradations of the currency from a sovereign to a farthing, or from a gold mohur to a doody; the civil and military branches of the service preserving the same relative value that is assigned to them in the tables of presidency published in the East India Directory. The system pursued in disposing of the fair objects is exactly the same as that used at the sales of king's stores in a dock-yard, where the auctioneer begins by putting the highest price on the article, and keeps lowering and lowering, till some bidder assents to the price and bears off the goods. First, the young lady is instructed to set her cap at a civilian high in office, or at an officer high on the staff. If in the course of a few months there is no bidding at that price, then she condescends to cast a smile upon the second rank, and so on to the bottom. Should she possess any pretensions to beauty, she is soon snapped up; for the scarcity of the article prevents people from being very fastidious in their tastes. If of the true European white, she is almost sure to go off tolerably well; but no mixture of the Asiatic will suit persons of any rank. Should the young lady continue on hand till the arrival of a fleet conveying a fresh supply of fair ones, she is, of course, thrown somewhat into the back-ground, and her chance of a good match considerably diminished; so it often happens, that females are thus compelled to accept offers which, at first starting, they would have rejected with disdain, and in some instances to take the very men whom they once treated with scorn. But she must be a hapless virgin indeed, and possessed of no ordinary detractions, who is compelled, as a *dernier ressort*, to put up with an ensign of native infantry, by whom she may be borne off to spend the honey-moon in a hill-fort. How happy marriages in general prove among Europeans in India may hence be inferred.

At the end of Vol. I. there is a story which we may put into position with this sketch. "In every society there will always be a certain number of low-minded persons, who pay no respect but to rank or riches. One family I recollect in particular at the Presidency, which was so notorious in this respect, that a trick, which was played them by a captain of the navy whom they had offended, afforded considerable amusement, if not gra-

tification, to the greater part of the settlement. Expecting to meet this family at the assembly-rooms, he brought a young midshipman ashore with him, and introduced him as the *Honourable* Mr. so and so. As he anticipated, the bait took, and a set was immediately made at this sprig of nobility by the party in question. The daughters monopolised him as a partner during the evening. His dancing was admired, his face pronounced truly patrician, his manners considered superior, and even his *gawdies* set down as the *véritable ton*. They begged as a favour that the captain would allow him to stay ashore with them for a short time—they would take such care of him. To which the captain, after some demur, for 'he was given into his special charge,' consented. The next day Middy is taken round to see the lions, and to be introduced to their most fashionable acquaintance. His cocked hat is rather the worse for a sea-voyage, and his dirk is grown shabby: they stop at the Europe shops, and new ones are presented to him by the hands of the young ladies. A ball is given on purpose for him. In short, every possible attention is paid to the little *honourable*, whose noble parents will doubtless seek out the family on its return to England, to repay the obligation; and already had they begun to anticipate the pleasure which they should enjoy at the countess's fashionable parties, and the advantages they should derive from being introduced into the *beau monde* through the means of her ladyship. In fact, Middy was in clover. To be obliged to part with their young friend at last was painful. It cost the fair members of the family some tears, and gained Middy some caresses, and what was of more value, some substantial tokens of friendship; and fame went so far as to say that he carried away a lock of hair belonging to one of the young ladies. Nor did they part without mutual promises to renew the acquaintance in England. The next day, as the ship was about to sail, the master, a gruff, tobacco-chewing tar, waited upon the family, to thank them for their kindness to his son. Conceive their astonishment! Not long afterwards they took their passage for England; not, certainly, to renew their acquaintance with their *honourable* guest and his noble parents, though, as was shrewdly suspected, to escape the ridicule with which this story had covered them."

The author, however, rates Mrs. Graham for a libel, in accusing the ladies of India of "making too free with the bottle;" but we must leave discussions for a batch of extracts and anecdotes.

*Indian Fruits.*—"One thing disappointed me a good deal—that was, the flavour of the East India fruits; for, excepting one or two scarce kinds of the mango, procured with difficulty, hardly any of them are worth eating having generally a rough pungent taste, without that happy mixture of sweet and sour so agreeable to the palate. I was the more surprised at this, as, from having lived in a climate, where Pomona courts heat in every shape, I had always associated in my mind sun-beams and delicious fruit, considering one as the necessary consequence of the other. There is, to be sure, at a place called Santghur, about 120 miles from Madras, close under the Ghauts, a garden belonging to the Nabob of Arcot, which produces oranges of a very superior kind; but as I have not heard of any other place in which they arrive at perfection, this agreeable fruit must be considered altogether as an exotic in Hindostan."

*Captain Grose.*—"This circumstance reminds me also of a story which was told me of Captain Grose, of the Madras army, who was killed at the siege of Seringapatam. He was son of Grose the antiquary, whose talents he inherited. He was remarkable for his wit and humour, and his memory is still cherished by all the lovers of fun who knew him. Having had occasion to make some communication to head-quarters, he was received much in the usual manner by one of the understrappers, who told him that no verbal communications could be received, but that what he had to say must be sent through the medium of an official letter. He happened, some days afterwards, to have a party dining with him, and among others were a few members of the staff. In the midst of dinner a juckass came running among the tent-ropes, exerting his vocal organs in a manner by no means pleasing to the company. Grose immediately rose, and thus addressed the intruder: 'I presume, sir, you come from head-quarters. I receive no verbal communications whatever, sir. If you have any thing to say to me, sir, I beg you will commit it to paper.' The will which Captain Grose made the night before the storming of Seringapatam, under a presentiment of his fate, was quite in character. It began with the apostrophe of 'O my nose!' and among other bequests contained the present of a wooden sword to an officer of rank to whom he bore no good will, and who was supposed not to be endowed with any superfluous quantity of personal valour."

*Besieging.*—"To prevent as much as possible the destruction of lives from the fire of the enemy, the practice is to post a man on the flank of the battery, whose business it is to give notice of every shot fired from such guns as are directed against the work at which he is stationed. He makes the signal the moment he perceives the flash of the gun, on which every man who happens to be exposed at the moment shelters himself till the shot has taken place or passed over. This, however, cannot always be done; for, where the fire is kept up with rapidity, or there are many guns engaged on each side, no effectual warning could be given, and the delay would be great. The mention of this practice reminds me of a circumstance which occurred during the siege of Seringapatam. It happened that one of those enormous engines, called Malabar guns, was fired at our works. The man stationed on the bank of the battery for the purpose above-mentioned, seeing the flash, gave the usual signal, 'St-out!' A moment or two afterwards, seeing a large body taking its curving course through the air, he corrected himself by calling out 'Shell!' As the ponderous missile (for it was an enormous stone-shot) approached, he could not tell what to make of it; and his astonishment vented itself in the exclamation of 'Blood and curs, mortar and all!'"

*Accident in Battle.*—"In the course of the action I was twice struck by shot, but not in such a manner as to be returned on the list of wounded. The first was a graze on the wrist, which cut through my coat and shirt, but carried away only a small portion of my skin. The next was from a spent grape-shot, which hit me in the pit of the stomach, so as to take away my breath. This, with the fright, caused me nearly to fall from my horse. I thought, of course, that I was shot through the body; and, not liking to stoop my head, for fear of driving the ball farther, I groped about with my hand for the hole, when, not finding any, I ventured to look down, and



could hardly believe that I had escaped my death-wound; though, as it may be supposed, I was not a little pleased to find that I was more frightened than hurt."

## SIGHTS OF BOOKS.

*Belgic Pastorals; and other Poems.* By Francis Glasse, Esq. 12mo. pp. 184. London, 1829. J. Rodwell.

GHOSTS of our grandmothers, looking pretty and pastoral in pictures, with small straw hats, broad green sashes, a crook, and a little dog or lamb,—we did think pastorals and shepherdesses were now among the antiquities of literature; and it was not till we looked at 1829 on the title-page, that we believed *Belgic Pastorals* to be an effusion of to-day. A more complete collection of rubbish we have not for some time perused. The following titles will give a notion of the subjects—the ensuing verse, of the style. *Pastorals*: "Strephon and Hylas," (these gentlemen converse on the events of the French campaign in the Netherlands, very properly mixing up Napoleon, "Apollo, Mercurius, and the rest,"—"Damon and Colin"—"Thyrsis and Damon," &c. *Song*: "Cupid, sportive little boy!" "To Eliza," "to Lydia," "to Mary," "to Rosa," &c. &c. These ladies are addressed in elegant little trifles: for example—

"My Mary is the sweetest girl  
The village can produce;  
The prettiest and the nearest belle,  
And she is gay and spruce."

We will apply what our author says of heroes to poets toiling up "the steep Parnassus:"

"I've often seen stout soldiers, sickly, pale,  
With blister'd feet upon this hard road fall,  
Knocked up."

Mr. Glasse must console himself by this being a common occurrence.

*The Fate of Graysdale: a Legend.* 2 vols. 12mo. London, 1829. J. Duncan.

If this work is by what you believe it to be, a young writer, we must say it is one of considerable promise, evincing talent, but formed on a wrong model. Mysterious old women have had their day, and ghosts are ill calculated for a modern dénouement. We do not deny but that a very harrowing tale of "murders horrible" and "vexed sprites" may still be told or read with great effect by a waning midnight fire; but the mind must be previously worked up; and there is nothing in the story before us to warrant its arriving at the same conclusion as the Old English Baron. Gentlemen of most fair report, but haunted by some viewless crime, are a very common circulating commodity; and pedlars, after Wayland Smith and Harry Birch, are goods that hang somewhat on hand. But imitation, the besetting sin of young authors, is here redeemed by more sterling material. The story does not let the attention flag, but is told throughout very spiritedly: ample knowledge of the manners, &c. of the time is displayed, without the least pedantry; some of the characters are very well drawn, the elder Meredith particularly; and, as a whole, the *Fate of Graysdale* will have very sufficient attraction for the novel-reader.

*The Annual Peacocks of the British Empire for 1829, &c.* 2 vols. 18mo. London, Saunders and Otley.

VERY great and well-conceived improvements have been made in this publication; and this, its third year, is, consequently, far superior to its preceding appearances. The volumes are beautifully got up, and the arms, occupying eighty-eight pages, engraved in the best style

—not over-laboured, but elegant and distinct. As far as we have put the letter-press to the test of examination, it seems to us to be at once ample and accurate; and by the omission of long genealogies (which can always be obtained from former editions of any peerages, and which only swell new works of this annual class with repetition), the compilers have been enabled to give much more of the existing state of families than we have hitherto found in productions of the kind. Thus we are made acquainted with collateral branches, and have a great deal of other useful information. We cordially recommend these volumes.

*True Stories from the History of Ireland.*

By John James M'Gregor.

A NEAT little compilation, and well adapted to the use of beginners; but with nothing of either research or style to call for more particular notice.

A VERY curious work, entitled *Mémoires, Correspondance, et Opuscules inédits, de Paul Louis Courier*, has recently made its appearance in Paris, where it has excited no ordinary degree of interest. Paul Louis Courier, who is well known in France by several satirical works, was formerly in the French artillery, in which, although a common soldier, he asserted his opinions with a boldness which could scarcely be expected in a general officer. After the battle of Wagram, in which, according to his opinion, one of the generals, Caesar Berthier, had not conducted himself with Roman bravery, Courier, on seeing the military chest of this officer with his name inscribed in large letters, got off his horse, and having with the point of his sword erased the word *César*, cried out to the conductor,—"Go and tell your master that he may continue to call himself Berthier, but that I forbid him the use of the *César*." When in Italy, the time of Courier was alternately passed on the field of battle, and in studying Greek, or exploring libraries for manuscripts. In this way he discovered the famous fragment of the romance of Daphnis and Chloe, by Longin,—and many others. When Buonaparte became an emperor, was making kings and queens of all his dynasty, and Joseph Buonaparte had been created King of Naples, Courier, then an officer, was on service at court, of which he relates some amusing anecdotes. Among others is the following, dated in 1806: "Méot, the king's cook, is a great favourite with his majesty, who is, they say, the only person with whom he likes to converse. 'Méot,' said the king to him one day, 'you are always thrusting upon me some of your family—brothers, nieces, nephews, and cousins; you expect all to be created great lords and ladies.' 'Sire,' replied Méot, without the least embarrassment, 'it is my dynasty.'"

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, Jan. 11.

M. AUGER having terminated his days by a plunge into the Seine, has furnished a copious subject for conversation during the past week. His friends pretend that "too much learning had made him mad;" others say that he had long premeditated this act of suicide, and was in the full enjoyment of his reason when he committed it.

We have been nearly suffocated since the first of the year, not from heat, but with the dust from literary brains, which booksellers and journalists puff in every direction; it being, say they, salutary to our intellects: yet amongst

the numerous new publications which have appeared, scarcely any are worthy of notice. Genius does not draw from its own resources; therefore, until it creates instead of imitating, we shall have no original compositions.

Government, I believe, intends to favour the establishment of libraries for the use of the working classes and servants. This benevolence on its part, no doubt arises from the same motive as that which influenced Queen Catharine to supply her domestics with books, namely, to keep the d—l out of their heads.

The triumphal arch is at length terminated: the group of the restoration, on a car drawn by four horses, placed on the top of the arch, gives it a very majestic appearance, and adds much to the magnificence of the Thuilleries. The two new streets, du Trocadero and du Duc de Bordeaux, which lead into the rue Rivoli, are nearly completed; so that by degrees Paris will become habitable. Great preparations are making for a ball which is to be given to-morrow evening by the Duchess de Berri: numbers of English are invited: she is said to be very partial to that nation.

The new bridge of *fil de fer*, I hear, rather in a trembling condition: some fears are entertained of its giving way, notwithstanding the breadth of the pillar which supports it in the middle.

Mr. Bulwer's new work, the *Disowned*, has been announced: in its comparison with *Pelham*, it is not so much lauded as a novel; but *pour l'homme qui cherche des idées profondes et des observations justes*, it will, observes the reviewer, be read with the deepest interest.

Some of the new journals have attacked Mlle. Mars for her performing juvenile characters: this, however, is scarcely fair; for let her rôle be what it may, she never fails to interest; and no young actress can in the least supply her place.

## ARTS AND SCIENCES.

FERNANDO PO.

A PRIVATE letter from this island, which we have seen, mentions the discovery of the tea-tree as indigenous. The young colony was in an exceedingly prosperous state; and the conduct of Captain Owen, who had assumed the civil situation of governor, had given general satisfaction, both to the natives and to those under his orders. Several slave-ships had been intercepted and captured by the boats of the Eden, now commanded by Captain Harrison, who left England as a volunteer with Captain Owen, when the settlement at Fernando Po was projected; and there can be no doubt that the anticipations founded on the situation of the island, that the inhuman traffic in slaves would thereby receive an important check, will be fully realised.

## PROPOSED SETTLEMENT ON THE WESTERN COAST OF NEW HOLLAND.

HIS Majesty's ship *Sulphur*, which sailed last week from Chatham, with a detachment of troops and stores for the proposed settlement on the Swan River, has been driven into Plymouth by stress of weather, where it is understood some alterations in her arrangement will take place, with a view to the better accommodation of those embarked.

## ANTEDILUVIAN BOTANY.

At a recent sitting of the Académie des Sciences, M. Adolphe Brongniart read a very singular paper, entitled, "General observations on the nature of the vegetation which covered the surface of the earth at the various

epochs of the formation of its shell." According to M. Brongniart, vegetable fossils, studied in the order of their creation, indicate the existence of three grand periods; during each of which vegetation has preserved the same essential characters; while its characters are totally different when it passes from one of those periods to another. The first, or most ancient period, comprehends the space of time which elapsed between the earliest deposit of earthy layers of sediment, and the deposit of the formations of coal; which latter may be considered as resulting from the destruction of the primitive vegetation of the globe. The antiquity of the layers in which the vegetables belonging to this earliest period are found, proves that life began on earth with the vegetable kingdom. During the whole of that period, only animals destitute of vertebrae existed on the spots of earth which were uncovered; and it is doubtful whether there were any fishes in the sea. After this period, we begin to find a new vegetation, quite different from the former; and which continued until the period of the chalk deposits. During that period, it does not appear that there were any mammiferous animals on the earth; which was inhabited by monstrous reptiles, endowed by nature with the power of flying and swimming. The third period is that during which have occurred the last deluges of which our earth has been the scene, with the intervals which have allowed the propagation of many kinds of animals now lost, as well as of those still existing. The fossil remains of trees, such as the American fern-tree, to the luxuriance of which, warmth and moisture are necessary, belonging to the first of the above-mentioned periods, are of extraordinary size, being above double the height of that of the trees of the same species now growing; from which circumstance M. Brongniart infers, that at that period the temperature of the globe was much higher, and the general humidity much greater, than at present. The paper contains a great many curious and interesting details, into which we have not space to enter.

#### TURKEY.

At a recent sitting of the French Geographical Society, one of the members read a report on a work by the late General Andr  ossy, entitled, "Constantinople and the Bosphorus in the years 1812, 1813, 1814, and 1816." In the introduction, the author sketches the vicissitudes undergone by the ancient Byzantium. To the historical description of Constantinople succeeds a brief view of the political and private conduct of the reigning sultan, Mahmoud II., to whom the author pays a tribute of praise for the ability and firmness which he has displayed since his accession to the throne, accusing him of only one error,—the treaty of Bucharest, signed on the 28th of May, 1812, the effect of which was to place Turkey in a false position with reference to its formidable adversary, Russia. The body of the work is divided into three books. The first treats of the situation of the Ottoman empire; the second is devoted to the canal of Constantinople, and its neighbourhood. The third part of the work consists of an account of the manner in which Constantinople is supplied by water, both by aqueducts and by subterranean conduits; and General Andr  ossy considers the system superior to any which has been adopted in the other parts of Europe. Several of the notes at the end of the respective books are exceedingly interesting; among others, a notice of the first anatomical and medical work

printed at Constantinople, by order of Mahmoud, in 1812; and a biography of the ambassadors from France resident in the capital of the Ottoman empire, from 1535 to 1826. There is also an elaborate map of Constantinople and of the Bosphorus.

#### DISCOVERIES OF GOLD IN RUSSIA.

THE newspapers, some time ago, gave a long account of some discoveries of gold in the Russian empire, which were stated to be so considerable as to enable the autocrat to wage eternal war against the Turks, without the aid of the Rothschilds and Barings of other countries. The great discoverer of these treasures was said to be a M. Potau, an Englishman, of French parents, residing in London. We now find that the discovery was limited to a mass of pure gold of no very great value; and that the discoverer, M. Poteau, and not Potau, has not had the smallest testimony of approbation from the sovereign into whose service he has entered.

#### LITERARY AND LEARNED.

Oxford, Jan. 17.—Wednesday last, being the first day of Hilary Term, the following degrees were conferred:—  
Master of Arts.—Rev. J. A. La Trobe, St. Edmund Hall.  
Bachelors of Arts.—G. A. Browne, All Souls' College; J. White, Queen's College; T. Dry, Merton College.

#### ROYAL SOCIETY.

JAN. 8.—A paper was read, entitled "On the dip of the magnetic needle in London, in August 1828; by Capt. Edward Sabine, of the Royal Artillery, Secretary."

This paper commences by noticing that the Philosophical Transactions contain the record of observations on the dip of the needle in London from the early part of the last century to the present time: that these observations all concur in shewing a progressive decrease of the dip during the whole period in question; but that they are insufficient in number and frequency, and, the earlier ones particularly, in the required accuracy, to enable us to determine whether the annual decrease has been uniform or otherwise.

The author having taken much pains to obtain a correct determination of the dip in the Regent's Park in August 1821 (published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1822), repeated his observations in August 1828, at the expiration of seven years from the former determination,—an interval which he considered sufficient to throw light on the rate at which the dip is at present diminishing. In consequence of the increase of buildings in the Regent's Park, he was induced to change the place of observation to the Horticultural Society's garden at Chiswick: the distance apart is about five miles, but the direction is as nearly as possible that of the line of equal dip.

The apparatus, modes of observing, and needles employed, are fully described. The needles were four in number—one of the ordinary construction; a second fitted with Professor Meyer's apparatus for avoiding the errors arising from the non-coincidence of the centres of gravity and motion; a third, having a cross of wires attached to the axis, on the well-known plan of Dr. Mitchell; and a fourth, devised by Mr. Dollond, the middle of which is a cube perforated at right angles, so that the axis may be inserted in eight different ways.

In addition to his own apparatus and needles, the author obtained from the Colonial Department the use of a smaller apparatus, with a needle on Professor Meyer's plan, the same which was used by Capt. Franklin on his last

land expedition. The observations with this apparatus were made by Mr. David Douglas, of the Horticultural Society. The results were as follow:—

With the ordinary needle .....	69° 46.1
With Meyer's needle .....	69 47.4
With the needle having an adjustable axis ..	69 38.3
With Mr. Dollond's needle .....	69 51.7
With the smaller apparatus .....	69 51.4

Dip in London in August 1828 .....

69 47 N.

From the observations of 1821 and 1828, the author finds a decrease in the dip in London of 17'5 in seven years, or an annual decrease of 2'5.

The average annual decrease for the century preceding 1821 appears, from the most authentic observations, to have exceeded 3'. On examining the series of observations made on the dip in Paris since 1798, by MM. Humboldt, Gay Lussac, and Arago, the author finds a corresponding indication of a recent diminution in the yearly decrease of the dip; it appearing, by those observations, that the average yearly decrease in the first half of the period between 1798 and 1828 exceeded 4'75, and in the second half fell short of 3'. He concludes by remarking that a repetition of the observations in London, at the expiration of another seven years, and a continuation of those at Paris, will probably afford a decisive indication on this point; and notices, in case the annual change shall prove to be diminishing in this part of the world, the importance of determining the precise period at which the dip shall become stationary, and the minimum to which it shall then have arrived.

Jan. 16th.—"Observations relating to the Function of Digestion." By A. P. W. Philip, M.D. F.R.S., &c.—The author, referring to his former papers, published in the Phil. Trans. concludes that digestion requires for its due performance, both a proper supply of gastric secretion, and a certain muscular action in the stomach; the latter circumstance being needful for the expulsion of that portion of food which has been acted upon by the gastric juice. Nervous power is necessary for secretion; but the muscular action of the stomach being excited by the mechanical stimulus of the contents of that organ, is independent of the nervous power. It had already been shewn by the author, that after the removal of a portion of the eighth pair of nerves, the galvanic influence directed through these nerves will restore the secretion of gastric juice. But Messrs. Breschet and H. Milne Edwards have lately endeavoured to prove that the same effect results also from mechanical irritation of the lower portions of the divided nerves. The author points out several circumstances which appear to have been overlooked by these gentlemen, and which he thinks invalidate the conclusions they have deduced from their experiments. He states that a certain quantity of digested food will always be found in the stomach of the animal for five or six hours after the operation, and even after the lapse of ten or twelve hours, from its being less completely changed, and therefore expelled more slowly than in the natural state. The paper concluded with the recital of experiments made for the author by Mr. Cutler, in which the contents of the stomach of a rabbit, whose eighth pair of nerves, after excision, had been kept mechanically irritated, were compared with those of another rabbit in which the nerves had not been irritated, and of a third which had been left undisturbed. All those who witnessed the result of this experiment, among whom was Mr. Brodie, were convinced that the irritation of



the nerves had no effect whatever in promoting the digestion of the food, neither did it at all contribute to relieve the difficulty of breathing consequent upon the section of the nerves.

#### SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

JANUARY 22.—William Richard Hamilton, esq. in the chair. A communication was read from Mr. Frederick Madden, one of the librarians of the British Museum, respecting an account of the walling of the town of New Ross, in Ireland, in the year 1265, among the Harleian MSS., written by Friar Michael, of Kildare.

Mr. Hoffman was balloted for and duly elected; and it was announced from the chair that the ballot for Henry Crabbe Robinson, esq. of the Inner Temple—James Gooden, esq. of Tavistock-square, and Nicholas Aylward Vigors, esq. F.R.S., of Bruton-street, would take place on Thursday, the 29th of January.

#### KING'S COLLEGE.

WE have pleasure in allaying the apprehensions of the inhabitants of, and around, the Regent's Park, who petitioned against the introduction into the midst of them, of the learning and population of King's College, by stating that, in all probability, the eastern side of Somerset House will be the site of this structure. Mr. Smirke is actively employed in making designs; and we trust to see this fine building speedily completed for this excellent establishment. The situation is central and good.

#### ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SATURDAY, JAN. 10.—After the presentation of several donations, and the election of several members, among whom were the Danish and Swedish ambassadors, a paper written by Colonel Briggs, on the life and writings of Ferihta, was read.

This paper was peculiarly interesting from its containing many anecdotes of the life of the celebrated author of the History of the Mahomedan Power in India, several specimens of his style, and a sketch of the outlines of his history, of which a translation, from the pen of Colonel Briggs, was announced in our last Gazette.

#### FINE ARTS.

##### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*Views in Foreign Cities.* Drawn from Nature and on Stone, by Harry Willson.

No. I. Engelmann, Graf, Coindet, and Co. This No. contains four views: one in Ghent, one in Abbeville (Maison Grande, rue de la Tarterie), and two in Rouen—"La Grosse Horloge," and "the Shrine in which were deposited the ashes of Joan of Arc (1431)." Mr. Willson appears to have studied Prout's manner closely; yet, though the general style and management resemble that artist, there are many parts in the lithographs before us which strongly remind us of Cui's Etchings of Old Houses in Chester. The subjects selected by Mr. Willson are extremely picturesque specimens of architecture, and will form interesting additions to the portfolio of the antiquary, the architect, or the artist.

*The Orphan's Prayer, and Dog Days.—Companion Prints.* Painted and drawn on Stone by J. and G. Fogg. Engelmann and Co.

In these prints there are more of the higher characteristics of art than the titles would lead us to expect. The simple Chantrey-like figure, and the solemn repose which pervades

the entire composition of the "Orphan's Prayer," form a powerful contrast to the animation exhibited in every limb of the joyous child, and the exciting incidents presented to us in the print of "Dog Days."

*Le Souvenir.* Drawn on Stone by Henry Corbould. Same Publishers.

We doubt not that this will be a very popular print, from three circumstances: first, it is whispered that the original design was made by a lady of title, which we believe to be the case; secondly, the subject of the print is a very pretty woman, with a most sentimental turn of the head; and, thirdly, her gown is cut, worked, and flounced, after the most becoming pattern. Seriously speaking, however, this lithograph is beautifully drawn and exquisitely finished by Mr. Corbould; and the printing is highly creditable, as a specimen of their art, to Messrs. Engelmann's establishment.

*Album Titles.* By E. Hull. Same Publishers.

We do not notice these as works of art, but with the view of doing good service to the public at large; as every one who can read, write, or draw, has now their album for the amusement of their reading, writing, or drawing friends. Here, then, "my public," are title-pages for your albums! A very pretty gipsy-girl is one, with her budget labelled, "The smallest scraps will be acceptable;" and beneath she is described, in the words of Shakespeare, as "a snapper-up of unconsidered trifles." (Winter's Tale). Again, we have a beggar-man, worthy of Callot or De la Bella, hobbling up to us with "Scraps thankfully received," inscribed on his apron, and Shakespeare is again quoted—"A thing of shreds and patches." Then we have a most glorious display in the "Magazine of Art." Really we are determined never to design another title-page for any lady's album, when Messrs. Engelmann and Co. are ready so kindly to afford us a supply.

*A Catalogue of Engravings by the most esteemed Artists, after the finest Pictures and Drawings of the Schools of Europe.* Forming part of the stock of Moon, Boys, and Graves.

We cannot better explain the nature and object of this Catalogue than by extracting from the preface to it the following passage:

"The principal object to which attention has been given in the compilation and arrangement of the following Catalogue, is utility;—to unite with the easiest mode of reference the best and most desirable information as to the particulars of the respective plates and works therein contained; and accordingly, the painters being the foundation on which the engravers build, the first general division of the Catalogue is made to consist of a list of subjects, with the prices annexed, and the sizes as they appear when framed, arranged alphabetically under the names of the painters, and followed by the names of the engravers. This division is succeeded by complete lists of the plates contained in Le Musée Français, Boydell's large Shakespeare, the smaller plates to the same work, the Houghton Gallery, Tomkins', and Forster's British Galleries, Whitaker's Richmond, the Buchanan Gallery, and various other works of importance and interest. The whole is concluded with an alphabetical index of the subjects contained in the catalogue, classed under the respective heads of portraits, scriptural, historical, &c., and preceded by the announcement of many important works in progress, which, it is not doubted, when they are completed, will be found to do

honour even to the very advanced state of refined feeling which now pervades almost every class of society towards the graphic art. The stock from which the present Catalogue has been made, is that which originally belonged to the old-established house of Boydell, with the extensive additions which have since been made to it by their successors and the present proprietors: together, it forms one of the most important collections of prints ever accumulated: it comprises the best works of the modern school, amongst which may be enumerated the names of Lawrence, Wilkie, Turner, Burnet, &c., and which are receiving constant accession: the standard works of the past century, including among the painters those of Reynolds, West, Hogarth, Gainsborough, and others; and among the engravers, the best works of Woollet, Sharp, Earlom, and all the other first-rate engravers of their time: it also embraces the works of the most eminent ancient masters of the Italian, German, Dutch, Flemish, French, and English schools, formed from the most celebrated collections sold of late years. Such being the materials of which the Catalogue is composed, and the arrangement adopted, it is presumed it cannot fail to be useful to all who purchase and collect prints, whether for the portfolio, for ornament, or for use."

*Autographs of Royal, Noble, Learned, and Remarkable Personages, conspicuous in English History, &c.* Engraved under the direction of Charles John Smith; accompanied by concise Biographical Memoirs and interesting Extracts from the Original Documents, by John Gough Nichols. Part VIII.

FIFTY-SEVEN autographs; all of them more or less valuable—some of them eminently so. We subjoin a specimen of the admirable manner in which Mr. Nichols, in his department of the work, condenses much curious matter into a small compass:

"Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury, the wife of four husbands, the builder of three palaces, and the accumulator of a vast fortune, is indeed a remarkable instance of an ambitious and an intriguing female. She was a daughter of John Hardwick, of Hardwick in Derbyshire, esq., and eventually became heir to her brother. At fourteen she was married to Robert Barley, of Barley in the same county, who died about two years after, in 1532-3, leaving his large estate settled upon her. She next captivated Sir William Cavendish, treasurer of the chamber to King Henry the Eighth, and induced him to sell his lands in the south of England to purchase others within the sphere of her own management. To him she bore a family, among whom were William, the first Earl of Devonshire, and Charles, father of the first Duke of Newcastle. Having again become a widow, this fortune-hunting lady married next, in 1559, Sir William St. Loe, captain of the guard to Queen Elizabeth, whose estates in Gloucestershire she also procured to be settled on herself; and, still rising in fortune and rank, the gallant George, sixth Earl of Shrewsbury, then the greatest peer of the realm, was her fourth successful suitor. And this was on the advantageous condition of two cross matches between their children. Yet, after all this matrimony, 'Bess of Hardwick,' as she was currently called, survived a fourth widowhood for no less than seventeen years, 'in absolute power and plenty.' 'She is said,' remarks the historian of Hallamshire, 'to have been a woman of great wit and beauty. It is certain that she was a woman of much address, had a



mind admirably fitted for business, very ambitious, and withal overbearing, selfish, proud, treacherous, and unfeeling: one object she pursued through a long life, to amass wealth and aggrandise her family. To this she seems to have sacrificed every principle of honour and affection, and to have completely succeeded. At the age of eighty-six this extraordinary woman died, Feb. 13, 1607-8."

*Engraved Illustrations of Ancient Arms and Armour; after the Drawings and with the Descriptions of Dr. Meyrick. By Joseph Skelton, F.S.A. Part XV.*

THE first plate of the present Part of this elegant publication contains ten Champfreins, of the times of Henry VI., Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth. "Frontals, or protections for the horse's head," says Dr. Meyrick, "had been used by the Persians and Greeks of ancient time; but their earliest application in Europe seems to be the commencement of the fifteenth century." The next plate is occupied with a representation, one third the size of the original, of a curiously ornamented Spanish Target, of the year 1535. We have then a variety of two-handed swords and lances; "those apparently unwieldy weapons, yet which are so well poised as on trial to excite astonishment." The fourth plate exhibits the different pieces of which a demi-Lancer's armour of the year 1535 is composed, together with a view of the complete suit. In the fifth plate are the Front of a Helmet and a Breast-plate, of the year 1510. The description of the latter comprehends the following anecdote:—"Froissart relates, that at the battle of Poitiers, Sir John Chandos, and the Lord Jehan de Clermont, had upon their surcoats a Virgin Mary, or, embroidered on a field azure, encompassed with the rays of the sun argent, without its being previously known to each other, and this was the cause of a quarrel, in which the Lord de Clermont exclaimed,—'You English can invent nothing new, but take for your own whatever you see handsome belonging to others.'—"It is hoped," adds Dr. Meyrick, with justice and humour, "that we do not now lie under this imputation, and that this work is a proof to the contrary." The rich and beautiful sword presented by Philip III. king of Spain, to Wolfgang Wilhelm, Count Palatine of the Rhine, on his succession to the electorate of Neuberg, and adoption of the Roman Catholic religion, in the year 1614, is the subject of the last plate; and the Part closes with the commencement of the preface to the complete work, which promises to contain much matter that will be highly interesting and amusing to the general reader as well as to the antiquary.

*Hanoverian and Saxon Scenery. From Drawings by Captain Batty, of the Grenadier Guards, F.R.S. Member of the Imperial Russian Order of St. Anne. Part IX. Jennings.*

THE plates in the ninth Part of this beautiful little work are, "The Watch-Tower, formerly St. Nicholas's, Copenhagen;" "The Port, Hamburg;" "Palace Church, and Gammel's Strand, Copenhagen;" "Pirna, and the Castle of Sonnenstein;" and "St. Mary's and St. Peter's Church, Lubeck." The Port at Hamburg, engraved by R. Wallis, and the Watch-Tower at Copenhagen, engraved by E. Goodall, are among the most picturesque. The execution of the clouds and sky in the last mentioned is exquisite. The vignette wood-cuts consist of views of "Herstelle, on the Weser;" "St. Sa-

viour's Church, Copenhagen;" (the spiral exterior stair-case which winds round the upper part of the tower of which is very curious,) "Blankenese, near Hamburg;" "Palace of Rosenberg, Copenhagen, built by Inigo Jones, in the reign of Christian IV.;" and an "Old Gate-way, at Lubeck."

*Snow Balls. Painted by W. Kidd, engraved by J. C. Zeitter.*

WE are glad to see a print of this very comic picture (in the possession of Mr. Watson Taylor), which is of a description extremely popular in our day, and executed in a manner calculated to recommend it to the amateur as well as to the less fastidious collector. Two or three boys, including a chimney sweep, are snow-balling a companion, who is as forlorn as the lamb in the engraving of the Wolf and the Lamb;—the contrast of the sweep is humorous; and the various expressions in all the countenances (not excepting the poor dog's), are characteristic and clever.

#### STATUE OF GEORGE III.

At a meeting of the Gresham Grand Committee, on Friday 16th inst., the late Lord Mayor in the chair, it was decided that, as the statue of the late King in the Royal Exchange was gone to decay, so as to render its removal necessary, from its having been worked in tender marble,—another should be erected in its stead; and directions were given to proceed with one, agreeable to a model submitted by Mr. J. G. Bubb, representing his Majesty in his coronation robes.

#### THE COLOSSEUM.

WHEN we wrote the account of the Colosseum which appeared in the last Number of the *Literary Gazette*, we were not aware (or we should certainly have mentioned the fact), that in the drawing of the panorama on the canvass the greatest advantage had been derived from the talents and knowledge of Mr. Gandy, jun., son of Mr. Gandy, the Associate of the Royal Academy. This gentleman is, we understand, still occupied on the work.

#### FRENCH SCULPTURE.

At Volvic, a small town not far from Clermont, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, a school of sculpture has been established, the pupils of which employ their chisels on the blocks of lava with which the neighbouring volcano has filled the valley. These blocks are gray, extremely hard, of a less close grain than marble, but easily worked. The pupils, who are most of them the sons of peasants, begin to shew considerable skill. They have just completed, from models sent to them from Paris, a monument to Prince Lebrun, seven or eight (French) feet broad, and five or six high; composed of four grand allegorical bas-reliefs; the figures of which are nearly the size of life. It is to be erected in the cemetery of Père la Chaise.

#### ORIGINAL POETRY.

##### THE AGEDD MYNSTRELLE.

By Robert Halewood.

WYNTERR, inn alle hys terroures cladd,  
Dothe onn the hylls and woldes appeare,  
And Sommer, helesse,<sup>1</sup> lorne, and sadd,  
Ne longer rules the agedd years.  
Hys cheekes are fulle off seamie scars,  
Hys gryzzledd cryne bespreynt<sup>2</sup> wyth dewe,  
Hys eyne two dymme twynklynge starrs,  
Hys vesture sabell cyng<sup>3</sup> dyth wyth blew.

<sup>1</sup> Helpless.

<sup>2</sup> Sprinkled.

The trees are leaffesse alle and bare,  
The warrynge stormes and tempests blowe,  
And, hie above the cloudes inn ayre,  
The mowntaynes reare theyrscalpes off snowe.

The sylverrie streames dyd once appeare  
To leapp wyth joie fromm hyll to hyll;  
Butt nowe, as thoughge congeall<sup>4</sup> dd bie feare,  
Theyr songes are hush<sup>5</sup> d dand byllowes styll!

The byrddes, theie wott nott where to goe,  
Butt wayleynge fle fromm tree to tree:  
Alas! wyth themm itt is wynterr nowe,  
And wynterr nowe 't is wyth mee!

Ah! lych a ryverr's constantt tyde  
Theyr ermefull songes dyd swotelie flowe,  
Butt nothyng nowe is heardd besyde  
The voyce off wanhope<sup>6</sup> meintt wyth woe.

Butt whann the sonne retournes to erthe  
Wyth hys carolynges feeres agayne,  
Theyr lytill hertes wyll daunce forr myrthly,  
Forgettyng care orr thote off payne.

Butt naughtt unnto the endd off dome  
To themm cann joie orr rapture bryng,  
Whose hopes are wrapt inn mydnyghtt gloome;  
—The frostes off age ne'err thaw<sup>7</sup> dd inn sprynge.

Forr so I wott 't wyll bee wyth mee:  
Sadd stryffe hathe wurch<sup>8</sup> dd mee mykkle woe,  
And, shypwreck<sup>9</sup> dd onn a stormie sea,  
Wythoutt a home I wanderr nowe!

Mie boie hee was a gallantt youthh,  
And mote have byn mie age's stait;  
Butt Carnage fell, unmov<sup>10</sup> dd bie Routhie,<sup>4</sup>  
Undydd us bothe inn one darkk fraie.

Forr Ebouurr's pale and unweem<sup>11</sup> dd<sup>5</sup> rose  
Hee foughtt and bledd att Bosworth playnes,  
And, meintt amyddt the slauffter<sup>12</sup> dd foes,  
Hys bothe restes where it was alayne.

Dysorderr reygnes throughouthe the landd,  
And Selynesse<sup>13</sup> is seene ne moe;  
E'ean Hope and Love thatt smyl<sup>14</sup> dd so blandd,  
Nowe weare the sadd aspect off woe.

Pees, flownn beyondd the starrie skie,  
Dysplaies ne moe harr snowe-whyte rode;  
Butt thorow ayre dothe slauffter<sup>15</sup> fle,  
Array<sup>16</sup> dd inn garments stayn<sup>17</sup> dd wyth blood.

Eftt<sup>18</sup> onn hys harppe hys handd hee flyngs  
To soothh hys tenes wyth musyk<sup>19</sup> k's flowe;  
Butt as hee touch<sup>20</sup> dd the tremblynge strynges,  
Theie alle bewreen<sup>21</sup> dd the notes off woe!

Yett onn hys cheekes dyd eftt appeare  
Joie's plaiefull lyghtt and rapture's sheene,  
And forr awhyle the leven's flere  
Illoomyn<sup>22</sup> dd too hys fadedd eyne.

So o'err the drearie wastes off snowe  
The feerie sonne's enamell<sup>23</sup> dd raie  
Wyll forr a momentt bryghttlye glowe,  
And thann as quyckklye glydde awaie.

Oppress<sup>24</sup> dd wyth fannyn, age, and gryeffe,  
Hee heededd nott the lethall blastt,  
Butt gladd to fyndde inn dethe releeffe,  
Onn the bare erthe hee breath<sup>25</sup> dd hys lastt.

#### SORROW.

My harp is on the willow tree!  
Its voice is mute;—for ceaseless flow,  
When I would wake its melody,  
Upon the chords the tears of wo.

My harp is on the willow tree!  
And though of grief 'twas wont to sing,  
The grief that raised its minstrelsy  
Expired in sighs upon the string.

<sup>3</sup> Despair.

<sup>6</sup> Happiness.

<sup>4</sup> Compassion.

<sup>7</sup> Again.

<sup>5</sup> Spotless.

Those who once praised, now bid me lay  
My hand once more upon the chord ;—  
By wo inspired, the wretch of bay,  
They tell me, will my task reward.  
Poor, poor disgraceful meed ! to make  
A barter of our woes—to deal  
Our feeling's blood-drops out, to slake  
The morbid thirst the worldly feel !  
Grief hath no voice for others ! where  
Yon vaults a heavenly hope impart—  
There, there, I'll strike my harp, to hear  
The echo of a broken heart. H. T.

It is not so—it is not so ;  
The world may think me gay,  
And on my cheek the ready smile  
May ceaseless seem to play :  
The ray that tips with gold the stream  
Gilds not the depth below—  
All bright alike the eye may deem,  
But yet—it is not so !  
Why to the cold and careless throng  
The secret grief reveal ?  
Why speak of one who was, to those  
Who do not, cannot feel ?  
No ! Joy may light the brow—unknown,  
Unseen, the tear-drop flow ;—  
'Tis the poor sorrowing heart alone  
Responds—it is not so !

#### DRAMA.

##### DRURY LANE.

IN despite of criticism, and just criticism too, upon *Caswallon*, as a composition worthy of the dignity of tragedy, that play, as a domestic drama, continues to fill the house whenever it is performed; and if abundance of sobs and tears can compensate an author for the denial of the highest poetic crown, Mr. Walker has good reason to be satisfied with his meed. Yet his case is hard: severe criticism condemns *Caswallon* as no tragedy, and the audiences treat it as a crying sin. We see it has been published, but have not yet had time to peruse it.

##### ADELPHI.

AT this theatre, on Thursday (a day too late for our criticism), was produced a three-act piece, by Moncrieff, entitled *Monsieur Mallet*; or, *My Daughter's Letter*; and founded on Mathews's well-known inquiry at the Boston Post-office. Suffice it to say, that Mathews never appeared to greater advantage, and the effect is "prodigious." Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Hughes, Yates, T. P. Cooke, Benson Hill, Buckstone, are all suited with admirable characters; and nothing could exceed the success of the drama.

WE see by the *Both Herald*, that Mr. Braham has been replenishing the theatre of that city by his excellent acting in *Love in Wrinkles*, and by the powers of his unequalled voice in that and in other characters. We have noticed that the journals generally have taken up a good-humoured tone of pleasantry on Braham's displaying a highly comic vein in performing. It is true, and almost a natural consequence of the requisite difference of studies, that great singers are seldom great or even what is called respectable actors; but they must forget the *Devil's Bridge*, and several other operas, who fancy that *Love in Wrinkles* is the first piece in which our matchless vocalist has exhibited considerable histrionic abilities.

##### THE MELODISTS' CLUB.

THE first meeting of this Club for the season takes place at Freemasons' Tavern, on Tuesday.

WE hear that H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex has condescended to become patron of this delightful musical association, and several noblemen and distinguished commoners are vice-presidents. The whole vocal talent in the country is warmly engaged in the design, "the cultivation of national melody;" and Mr. T. Cooke, in the capacity of musical secretary, has the direction of the entertainments.

#### VARIETIES.

**Russian Coin.**—In the last year the crown mines in the the Ouralian mountains yielded above 89 pounds of gold, and above 2 puds of platina; the private mines above 192 pounds of gold, and above 23 puds of platina. It is the intention of the Emperor Nicolas to issue a coin of platina, of about ten shillings in value, but without peremptorily requiring that it shall be taken.

**Improvements of Paris.**—Notwithstanding the enormous sums already expended by enterprising capitalists in Paris,—many of whom have had reason to regret their speculations,—new buildings are projected in the different quarters of the capital. Some of these will be on a scale of great magnificence. The mania at present seems to be for building what are called *passages*, as most of those erected within the last three years have been found to answer tolerably well. A great portion of the *Champs Elysees* will be built upon; for which purpose the ground has been bought at high prices. The rage for speculation, however, is not confined to building; several new coach companies are projected, and even steam-coach companies are talked of.

M. Feronays took leave of the king yesterday, previous to his quitting Paris: he was borne in an arm chair by the Swiss Guards—an honour never before bestowed on a minister; three of the king's servants also followed behind, until he had reached the foot of the stairs. Poor man! it is most likely he will never return, though the physicians give him hopes that change of air will restore his health. (*Paris Letter of Tuesday.*)

**Mungo Park.**—We observe from Clapperton's Journal, that there is some probability of recovering the books, and perhaps MSS., of the late Mungo Park. They are in the possession of one of the African kings.

The largest sheet of paper ever used by a newspaper was sent forth from the press of the *Times* on Monday last. Hitherto, when there was an accumulation of advertisements, or other matter, at the *Times*' office, a supplementary sheet was printed (each sheet bearing, by virtue of a recent act of parliament, a two-penny stamp), and distributed, gratis, to the purchasers of the regular newspaper. By the new arrangement of printing the supplementary matter upon the same sheet, enlarged for that purpose to four feet in length, and a yard in width, a saving of about 70l. for each supplementary number will be effected; as the sheet, being undetached, will not require an extra stamp. A writer in an evening paper calculates, that in the forty-eight columns of the *Times* of Monday there are nearly 150,000 words; and a calculating correspondent of our own tells us, that in the colossal sheet in question, there were nearly as many words as in all the morning and evening newspapers which were published on the same day in the French capital.

**Constantinople.**—It appears by a calculation made so recently as August last, that the population of Constantinople—including all the

suburbs, which had been variously estimated at from 400,000 to 600,000,—does not exceed 380,000; and that the number of houses, of every description, is about 85,000. The number of persons capable of bearing arms in Constantinople, in proportion to the entire population, is said to be very small.

**Commercial Enterprise.**—During the domination of Buonaparte, sugar, coffee, tobacco, cotton-twist, &c. were sent by sea from London to Salonica (in European Turkey), whence these goods were carried on horses and mules, across Servia and Hungary, into the whole of Germany, and even into France; so that goods were consumed at Calais, coming from England, only seven leagues distant, which goods had made a circuit equivalent, as far as expense went, to a voyage twice round the world!

**French and English Travelling.**—A recent French writer, describing the state of travelling in France and in England, says, "In France the postillions are frequently drunk, always dirty, and the most coarse and intractable people in the world. In England the contrast is most striking; both men and cattle are always well dressed; the drivers with white cravats, good jackets, and well-napped great-coats; their horses harnessed as if for some grand ceremony. In France a postilion takes care, first of his own safety, and then of that of his horses; to him the safety of the traveller is a concern of supererogation. In England the traveller commands the driver, in France he obeys him."

**Natural Philosophy.**—It has been proposed to the Académie des Sciences, that henceforth two members of their body shall be appointed to attend the meeting of the lovers of natural philosophy in the North of Europe, whose last convocation was noticed in a recent No. of the *Literary Gazette*.

I suppose you have been already informed of the new imitation of diamonds (*I believe*, discovered by an apothecary when manufacturing a bolus); at least some extraordinary story is related on the subject. Diamonds are lowered here in value in consequence of this invention, as the imitation stone possesses all the properties of the real brilliant,—cuts glass, and sets off ladies' necks to equal advantage.—*Paris Correspondent.*

**March of Intellect.**—Among the fine-named establishments for which the metropolis is famed, there was, a short time ago, in the Hampstead Road, not far from the New Road, one of a peculiar character,—a "Dogs'-meat and Cats'-meat Bazar"!!

**Gallop of Intellect.**—Last week three of the second-rate jockeys at Newmarket bespoke a play at the theatre there, and styled themselves in the bills "The Juvenile Patrons of the Drama;" they presented their favourite ladies with tickets, severally accompanied with a play-bill printed on coloured satin, (each of the gentlemen having a colour of his own); and also with a bouquet of real or artificial flowers, bound with ribbons of the proper colour!—This beats the march of intellect hollow.

**American Bull.**—A late Vandalia intelligence, calculating the increase of the population of Indiana in the last two years, observes that, "allowing five souls to each voter, we have derived from emigration an accession of 20,000." "Five souls to each voter!" is rather more than falls to the lot of electors elsewhere.

#### LITERARY NOVELTIES.

It is said, that the Lords of the Treasury have issued, or intend to issue, an order to the postmaster-general, permitting the free transmission to authors residing in the

country of the proof sheets of any work going through the press, and which may be sent to them for correction. For this purpose the proofs are, it is said, to be sent open to Mr. Francis Freeling, who will enclose them in a post-office cover, and forward them according to the address, and perform the same on their return. This arrangement, if carried into effect, will certainly be an accommodation, as far as it goes; and we think that other important concessions to the interests of literature might be made without injury to, and even to the advantage of, the revenue. In France all the new publications, except those of very great weight, are forwarded by the mail coaches at a trifling expense; so that persons who reside in the provinces may receive them with the greatest possible rapidity. If at a moderate rate per pound weight new works could be forwarded from London by our mail coaches, individuals who reside at a distance from the large towns to which parcels of newly published books are sent, or even in those towns, for it does not answer the purpose of a bookseller to have down one or two books in a parcel for a single customer,—would in such an arrangement find a great accommodation. An additional hundred weight to each of the mail coaches would be no drawback upon their speed or safety; and all new works of immediate interest might be thus circulated throughout the country. As in France the regulation alluded to was made exclusively in favour of literature, a method of preventing deception has been adopted. Persons sending books are required to leave them open at the ends, a band with the address upon it being simply placed round the centre.

By the last French law regulating the publication of daily papers in Paris, and what is called its *banquette*, which is equivalent to our bills of mortality, no paper can be published until the proprietors have deposited, by way of security for good conduct, a very large sum of money in the hands of the government. Some of the daily papers, chiefly devoted to literature, contrive, however, to evade this regulation by printing without the limits of the *banquette*, and having the copies sent, when printed, by a quick conveyance for distribution in Paris. Among these is *La Pandore*, which is printed at Sens, a small place a few leagues from Paris. The only alteration in the appearance of the paper is, that the title, instead of being as before, *La Pandore*, is now *La Pandore à Sens*, the latter word being put in very small characters.

Tales of the Wars of our Times, by the Author of *Recollections of the Peninsula*, will be published about Easter.

An allegory is announced, entitled a *Geographical and Historical Account of the Great World, with a Voyage to its several Islands, Vocabulary of the Language, &c.*; illustrated by a Map.

County Genealogies.—Mr. Berry, long Registering Clerk in the College of Arms, the author of the *Encyclopædia Heraldica*, and other works upon heraldry and genealogy, is now about to publish, arranged in counties (beginning with Kent and Sussex) the *Genealogies of the present resident Families, with numerous Pedigrees, from the visitations of each county, and other authentic Manuscript Collections*. The utility of such a work is obvious; and it is, we understand, the intention of Mr. Berry to publish two counties annually.

*The Vapour Bath*.—Dr. Gilney, of Brighton, has published a second edition of his work upon the use of the vapour bath, and we strongly recommend it to the perusal of those who are disposed to try that powerful, and in many cases most efficacious, remedy. As we have lately mentioned this subject, it is perhaps only necessary for us now to observe, that in proportion as a remedy is powerful and efficacious if properly applied, it must, if injudiciously resorted to, be productive of mischief. This observation applies more particularly to vapour bathing, because it is practised by some persons merely as a luxury, without consideration and without advice, and the consequences have in many instances been serious, in some fatal.

*The Emperor Julian*.—M. Hayler has just published at Metz an edition of the letters of the Emperor Julian, with some fragments of verse. The letters are eighty-three in number. It was M. Hayler's original intention to publish a complete edition of Julian's works, and we hope he has not relinquished it.

A poem entitled *Jeune d'Arc*, by Madame de —, is highly eulogised by reviewers, and the fair authoress declared worthy of a habitation Mount Parnassus; but whatever may be the merits of the composition as to correctness of style, there is little of the poetry of thought to be met with in the work.—*Purle Letter*.

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Marshall on Classification of Shipping, 8vo. 6s. 6d. bds.—Barker's Cicero's Catilinarian Orations, 12mo. 2s. 6d. bds.—Hussey's Explanation of the Bible, 18mo. 2s. rev. ed.—Clapperton's (Captain) Journal, 4to. 2s. 2d. bds.—Buckingham's Assyria, Media, and Persia, 4to. 3s. 12s. 6d. bds.—Emerson's Letters from the *Ægean*, 2 vols. post 8vo. 18s. bds.—Rank and Tait's *History of Mount Parnassus*, but whatever may be the merits of the composition as to correctness of style, there is little of the poetry of thought to be met with in the work.—*Purle Letter*.

## METEOROLOGY.

## GENERAL ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1828.

In addition to the usual summary, I have been enabled, through the kindness of Mr. Moss, of Cheltenham, and of a Member of the London Meteorological Society, residing at Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire, to lay before your readers a general meteorological statement for the past year, at three different places; whereby, from the comparisons which may be made, the present Number will be rendered, if not to all, at least to lovers of meteorology, peculiarly interesting.

(Kept at Edmonton.)

Winds.	Rain.		Barometer.		Thermometer.	
	Inches.	Range.	Mean.	Lowest.	Highest.	Month.
N.	0.0	0.0	59.0	58.0	60.0	January
N.E.	0.0	0.0	59.0	58.0	60.0	February
E.	0.0	0.0	59.0	58.0	60.0	March
S.E.	0.0	0.0	59.0	58.0	60.0	April
S.	0.0	0.0	59.0	58.0	60.0	May
S.W.	0.0	0.0	59.0	58.0	60.0	June
W.	0.0	0.0	59.0	58.0	60.0	July
N.W.	0.0	0.0	59.0	58.0	60.0	August
N.	0.0	0.0	59.0	58.0	60.0	September
N.E.	0.0	0.0	59.0	58.0	60.0	October
E.	0.0	0.0	59.0	58.0	60.0	November
S.E.	0.0	0.0	59.0	58.0	60.0	December
S.	0.0	0.0	59.0	58.0	60.0	Year

(Kept at Cheltenham.)

Winds.	Rain.		Barometer.		Thermometer.	
	Inches.	Range.	Mean.	Lowest.	Highest.	Month.
N.	0.0	0.0	59.0	58.0	60.0	January
N.E.	0.0	0.0	59.0	58.0	60.0	February
E.	0.0	0.0	59.0	58.0	60.0	March
S.E.	0.0	0.0	59.0	58.0	60.0	April
S.	0.0	0.0	59.0	58.0	60.0	May
S.W.	0.0	0.0	59.0	58.0	60.0	June
W.	0.0	0.0	59.0	58.0	60.0	July
N.W.	0.0	0.0	59.0	58.0	60.0	August
N.	0.0	0.0	59.0	58.0	60.0	September
N.E.	0.0	0.0	59.0	58.0	60.0	October
E.	0.0	0.0	59.0	58.0	60.0	November
S.E.	0.0	0.0	59.0	58.0	60.0	December
S.	0.0	0.0	59.0	58.0	60.0	Year

(Kept at Wycombe.)

Winds.	Rain.		Barometer.		Thermometer.	
	Inches.	Range.	Mean.	Lowest.	Highest.	Month.
N.	0.0	0.0	59.0	58.0	60.0	January
N.E.	0.0	0.0	59.0	58.0	60.0	February
E.	0.0	0.0	59.0	58.0	60.0	March
S.E.	0.0	0.0	59.0	58.0	60.0	April
S.	0.0	0.0	59.0	58.0	60.0	May
S.W.	0.0	0.0	59.0	58.0	60.0	June
W.	0.0	0.0	59.0	58.0	60.0	July
N.W.	0.0	0.0	59.0	58.0	60.0	August
N.	0.0	0.0	59.0	58.0	60.0	September
N.E.	0.0	0.0	59.0	58.0	60.0	October
E.	0.0	0.0	59.0	58.0	60.0	November
S.E.	0.0	0.0	59.0	58.0	60.0	December
S.	0.0	0.0	59.0	58.0	60.0	Year

The mode of keeping the above registers was as follows.

At Wycombe, the thermometer and barometer are registered at 8 A. M., at 3 and 10 P. M.: the extreme cold is ascertained by a self-registering thermometer. The wind is set down from the result of the most frequent observations.

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Edmonton.

CHARLES H. ADAMS.

## METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1829.

January	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thursday ... 15	From 31. to 30.	29.88 to 29.70
Friday ... 16	30. to 29.	29.62 to 29.50
Saturday ... 17	29. to 28.	29.74 to 29.76
Sunday ... 18	28. to 27.	29.86 to 29.98
Monday ... 19	27. to 26.	30.03 to 30.07
Tuesday ... 20	26. to 25.	29.99 to 29.90
Wednesday ... 21	25. to 24.	29.97 to 29.78

Prevailing wind N. and N.E.

Except the 19th, generally cloudy; the rather severe and continued frost of the past week renders the weather more comfortable than it has hitherto been. Snow fell during the night of the 20th and morning of the 21st.

Edmonton.

CHARLES H. ADAMS.

Latitude ... 51° 37' 32" N.

Longitude ... 0° 31' W. of Greenwich.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

To Mr. John Moore, who asks our opinion of the expediency of "establishing a bookelling business for the sale of odd volumes of books (*only*)," we can merely say that it might, we think, as heretofore at Laxington's, be a very useful adjunct to a general trade, but would not do alone.

A concluding notice of Sharon Turner's *Modern History of England*, is unavoidably postponed.

*Colosseum*.—We have deferred our further account of the Colosseum till our next, when a very ample description of its structure, accompanied by a plate, will be given.

Many letters, &amp;c. have reached us too late for notice.



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